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American Fruits

The Nursery Trade Journal

Nurseries, Arboriculture
Commercial Horticulture

Vol. XIX

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1914

Number 2



THE market for high-grade Plums is almost unlimited. Only high-grade trees can produce them. Only trees of highest grade are shipped from the Painesville Nurseries. And this leads us to speak of our large and varied assortment for the orchard and garden. The older members of the trade know well the high character of the stock grown here. Newer members can safely rely upon a reputation that has stood since 1853. The largest assortment of stock grown by one firm is here awaiting your wants. Our cellars and packing houses are the largest and best equipped in the trade. Forty-five large greenhouses and several acres under sash are devoted to the propagation of hardy plants, roses, shrubs, vines and fruits. Nurseries are regularly inspected. Visitors are always welcome.

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Modern advertising has elevated the standard of business ethics. It conserves trade, extends business, creates good will; it protects and fosters legitimate enterprise.

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"As the result of our advertisement in American Fruits we are so busy with orders and correspondence that we have no time to prepare new copy. You may continue the advertisement in its present form."

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Readers who appreciate this magazine may give their friends in the trade the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of "American Fruits" will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the publisher.

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It Means Much

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of AMERICAN FRUITS, because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive.

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Des Moines, Iowa.

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American Fruits Directory of Organizations

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Exhibits—T. B. West, Perry, O.

Arrangements—W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.

Editing Report—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Root Galls—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

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American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; Secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa. Meets annually in June.

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American Association for Advancement of Science—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

American Association of Park Superintendents—F. L. Mulford, Washington, D. C.

American Civic Association—R. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C.

American Federation of Horticultural Societies—Charles E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich.

American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 3333 20th St., N. Y., Washington, D. C.

American Society of Landscape Architects—Charles D. Lay, New York City, N. Y.

American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

American Seed Trade Association—C. E. Kendall, Cleveland, O.

Canadian Horticultural Association—Julius Luck, Montreal.

Eastern Fruit Growers' Association—Nat. C. Frame, Martinsburg, Va.

International Apple Shippers' Association—R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.

International Society of Arboriculture—J. P. Brown, Connorsville, Ind.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Muncie, Kan.

National Apple Show—Ren H. Rice, Spokane, Wash.

National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

National Nut Growers' Association—J. B. Wight, Cairo.

Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Malloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.

Peninsula Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.

Western Fruit Jobbers Association—E. B. Branch, Omaha, Neb.

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MULBERRY and HONEY LOCUST

Large Stock of SHADE TREES

Any Style of APPLE GRAFTS Made to Order

Write for Prices

AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---February, 1914

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING—First advertising forms close on the 22d of each month; last advertising forms on the 25th. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"American Fruits" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are; and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary.

"American Fruits" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—"American Fruits" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad

for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS—"American Fruits" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents, as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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Apple Seedlings in Nurseries of Washington Nursery Co., Toppenish, Wash.

A section of our Packing Room where we are just finishing the packing and shipping of the last of our crop of six million Apple and Pear Seedlings



We have unsold in Apple Seedlings, 60,000 1-4 inch straight roots, 80,000 Extra No. 2, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 16 straight roots, and 130,000 No. 3, 2-16 grade.

Prices upon application. These can be shipped any time during the winter in refrigerator cars.

We are now entering orders for Apple Seedlings and Japan Pear Seedlings for next season. By placing your order now you are sure of securing what you need and at reasonable prices.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Apple and Pear Seedling Specialists

American Fruits

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XIX

ROCHESTER, N. Y. FEBRUARY, 1914

No. 2

Original and Important Experimental Work

GOVERNOR Clarke in the course of an admirable off-hand address before the Iowa horticultural society paid a high tribute to Charles G. Patten and told of his pleasant visit to the experiment station which Mr. Patten is conducting at Charles City and of the work he is doing there.

"If Mr. Patten has accomplished that which he is trying to do," said the governor, "the development of hardy fruits that will withstand the severe winters of the north-west, he will deserve the thanks of generations of our people yet to come. It is just such work as this, the service of man for his fellow man, that is worth while in this world."

Mr. Patten was present at the meeting of the society, as he has been at most meetings for nearly a half century. He brought with him, for the first time some evidence of what he is doing, especially in regard to pear breeding.

Chinese Pear the Basis

"I firmly believe," he said, "that I have laid the foundation for pear growing over a large area of country where the pear is an unknown fruit. They have been at work on this problem at other places for many years, but at no place have they built their work as I have on the foundation of the very hardy Chinese pear tree. Here, for instance, is the limb of a pear tree, showing that it is hard and sound; yet that tree has withstood the severest winters and temperatures 30 degrees below and more. Still more important, however, is the fact that it is not a local question, though, for the blight is the great obstacle to pear growing every where. If I have here trees that withstand the severe winters in a large group of states, including northern Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, it will be a great achievement, but a tree that is free from the blight would be welcomed everywhere."

Work of Lifetime

Mr. Patten states that he has at least twenty varieties of seedlings that are promising.

"I have been in Iowa over fifty years," he said, "and have been at work on this problem of varieties suitable for our northern climate for forty-five years, yet it is only the beginning. It is not for any one man to complete this work. It must go on from generation to generation. I have made a good start, as I think, I had a great deal of experience trying to raise pears. I tried out at least forty varieties and did not find one that would endure. Over near Dubuque a number of years ago a pear was originated that was hardiest of all and comparatively free from blight. About 25 years ago I commenced with the Chinese sand pear as a foundation. It is hardy but the fruit not good. By cross breeding with good varieties, I have about twenty new ones and

of these only one has shown any blight. Here is the Kiefer pear grafted on to the sand pear and it bears well. Pears grafted to the tops of the Russian orlelle have proved good and hardy. One of the most interesting of the phases of this work to me is the discovery that where by merely top grafting on hardy trees we effect ordinary variety we must also effect the seed of the fruit. Out of this thought will come a new element in seedlings. All the work thus

erty that will produce for the owner, rather than to build a fence to be a constant source of expense.

Texas Nurseryman's Warning

L. N. DALMONT, Plainview, Tex.

I believe what has, and will keep on, injuring the fruit interests more than anything else, is the man pretending to be a nurseryman and depending on buying his trees where he can get them the cheapest, regardless of whether they are adapted to the climate and whether they are diseased. A good tree is good investment, at any price. A bad tree is a loss, at any price.

When I came here 11 years ago and commenced the nursery business, talking home-grown trees to the people, I found that a large per cent. of the people had never heard of tree diseases. Trees have been shipped in from almost every part of the world, therefore, we have a start of almost every disease known to horticultural science. The United States is now spending millions of dollars annually to keep these diseases in subjection, but with very little hope of eradicating them.

Every nursery should dip and fumigate all stock bought from other nurseries, as it has been said that very few nurseries are free from disease. Wake up, men! While we can be masters of the situation, let every one take up arms, and let us free ourselves from this threatening danger that may cripple one of the best interests of our Plains country. If you do not want home-grown trees of varieties that have been tested, and insist on having foreign trees, let me urge you to dip and fumigate before planting them, for your own and your neighbors' protection.

Nurseries Criticized

Irresponsible and dishonorable fruit tree agents were charged with retarding development of profitable fruit industry in many localities in Western Iowa, by the farmers in attendance at the meeting held recently at the home of J. J. Peterson, east of Logan Iowa. It was thought advisable that more stringent laws should be enacted to protect the purchaser of fruit trees, most probably by the requirement of bonds on the part of the agent that the fruit, at least, would prove true to name.

It was charged that agents had sold seedlings for standard varieties, one kind for an other, wild plums for tame plums, non-bearing fruit trees for pears, blackberries that would annually frost-kill to the ground, and worthless strawberry plants.

J. D. Gochenour, York, Pa., has sold one of his farms to Sheriff Thompson, of Gettysburg, and Rural Carrier Stough, of New Oxford. The new owners will plant the 100 acres in fruit in the spring.



C. G. PATTEN, Charles City, Ia.
For forty-eight years a Practical Experimenter in Horticulture

far done looks good. I am hopeful of the future."

Mr. Patten stated that he has transplanted about 500 seedlings this year in his experiment work.

The state society decided upon making the Charles City station the only one to which the society looks for results.

Nurseryman's Good Idea

A New York State nurseryman advocates dwarf pears and other fruit trees planted closely in hedge rows, to mark the boundary lines of property and farm plots. A row of dwarf pear trees was planted three feet apart where both sides of the hedge received sunshine and air without obstruction, and though the trees were planted fifteen years ago they are not crowding one another excessively. Almost every year the trees have borne abundantly, amply supplying the requirements of the family. Peach trees were planted for a similar hedge, set eighteen inches apart in the row. The trees cost less than a fence, and produce quantities of good fruit every year. Plum trees were used for another hedge with equally good results. Rather a good idea to construct a marker for the border lines of prop-

First Year Under Federal Quarantine Law

CHAIRMAN C. L. Marlatt, of the Federal Horticultural Board, has submitted to the secretary of agriculture the first annual report on the enforcement of the Federal plant quarantine act. The board is constituted as follows: C. L. Marlatt, chairman, Bureau of Entomology; W. A. Orton, vice-chairman, Bureau of Plant Industry; George B. Sudworth, Forest Service; W. D. Hunter, Bureau of Entomology; A. V. Stubenrauch, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Federal Inspection Service

The supervision of the general Federal inspection service required by the act, namely, that relating to inspection of nursery stock from countries without an official system of inspection, and the inspection necessitated by domestic and foreign quarantines promulgated under the act, is assigned to two principal inspectors, E. R. Sasser, transferred from the Bureau of Entomology, and Perley Spaulding, transferred from the Bureau of Plant Industry. In addition, these men act in an advisory capacity in relation to the examination by State inspectors of nursery stock imported from countries maintaining inspection service.

The requirements of the act in relation to uncertified imported nursery stock may call for inspection at almost any port of entry in the United States, and, furthermore, the special enforcement of foreign and insular domestic quarantines may require an expert inspection service at ports of entry. This is now true in the case of the Hawaiian and Mexican quarantines. Such domestic quarantines as the moth quarantine in New England call for a considerable force of inspectors to supervise the movement of the articles covered by the quarantine. To meet these several needs, the state inspection service has been largely utilized, these state officers having been appointed collaborators of the Department of Agriculture at merely nominal salaries. Some 72 such appointments have been made at salaries ranging from \$1 a year to \$25 a month, depending upon the amount of work which the individual is asked to perform.

In addition to the above, some work in foreign countries, partly of the nature of inspection and partly investigative, has been found necessary, notably in connection with the establishment of the Mexican quarantine and as a means of determining the need of quarantine against certain fruits from the Mediterranean countries. Two such agents have been temporarily employed.

Co-operation With Other Departments

The heartiest co-operation in carrying out the provisions of the plant quarantine act has been rendered by the State, Treasury, and Post Office Departments. In the case of the Treasury Department particularly this has involved a very considerable addition to the duties of customs officers, and the assistance of these officials has been of the greatest value. Through the State Department co-operation of foreign Governments has been effected.

In connection with the co-operation by the Post Office Department, perhaps the most useful single feature has been the prohibition of the importation of nursery stock, as defined in the act, in the mails from foreign countries on and after July 1, 1913, except

as to plants addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The authority for this action is not found in the plant quarantine act, but is within the powers of the Post Office Department, and supplements, in a very important manner, the plant quarantine act in its relation to the importation of nursery stock. The impracticability of examination, either by State or by Federal officials, of small and practically valueless mail shipments of plants will be apparent to anyone.

The Federal act has also very greatly stimulated those foreign countries which have considerable commercial trade in plants with the United States to do better work of inspection and to provide suitable legislation and officers to meet the requirements of the act. The result of this is already shown in the better quality of the imported nursery stock and its more general freedom from infestation.

In general explanation of the Federal powers in relation to the importation of nursery stock it may be said that these powers relate (1) to the issuance of permits for the importation of nursery stock, (2) the provision for foreign inspection and certification as a condition of entry, and (3) the distribution to the several State inspectors of exact information in regard to the origin, arrival, and destination of the imported stock.

To the several states is left the entire responsibility for the inspection at destination of commercial importations of nursery stock, and, if this inspection is not done by state inspectors, there is nothing in the federal law to make good this neglect.

Inspection of Imported Nursery Stock

The duty of this department in relation to these commercial importations after entry is to transmit to the proper state inspectors the reports of these importations received from the importers through the different customs officers. These notifications have been duly disturbed, and practically all states have made fairly adequate provision for inspection and have reported results on the forms received for that purpose from this board. This applies only to commercial shipments from countries having an official inspection and certification system.

Examinations of importance from other countries, namely, those without inspection system, must be made under the provisions of the act at port of entry by inspectors of this department as a condition of entry and delivery to the importer. The importations of this latter class are comparatively infrequent and usually of small amount.

The one point that is, perhaps, insufficiently guarded in the federal plant quarantine act and regulations drawn thereunder is the leaving to state inspectors the important duty of the examination of all commercial importations of nursery stock. While it is true that many of the States have done this work probably as well as it could be done, other states, through lack of money and men, have not been able to inspect all shipments, and, in some few states, no attempt has been made to inspect at all. Fortunately, the states which receive the great mass of the imported stock have the best inspection service and are doing the

best work. In going over the reports of the several states, only three states report no inspection whatever owing to the absence of any appropriation for this work. Several of the other states, however, made reports of occasional failure to inspect owing to lack of time or inadequate appropriation and inspection force. The amount of stock that has gone uninspected represents, however, a very small percentage of the total importations, possibly less than 2 per cent., but, nevertheless, any neglect whatever opens an avenue of danger which should be closed.

A considerable number of commercial importations have come to the District of Columbia, and these have been inspected by experts from the Bureaus of Entomology and Plant Industry of this department. There have also been inspected over 1,000 lots of seeds and plants distributed by the Division of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry, as well as seeds and plants sent out through congressional distribution.

The nursery stock entering Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands is inspected for this board by the inspectors of the local government concerned, who have been appointed collaborators of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of these special inspections.

The following table indicates the distribution of imported nursery stock by states:

State.	No. of cases.
Alabama	278
Arkansas	24
Arizona	2
California	1,144
Colorado	144
Connecticut	1,177
Delaware	29
District of Columbia	774
Florida	57
Georgia	160
Idaho	12
Illinois	2,977
Indiana	510
Iowa	422
Kansas	238
Kentucky	204
Louisiana	329
Maine	29
Maryland	404
Massachusetts	3,602
Michigan	851
Minnesota	314
Mississippi	25
Montana	12
Nebraska	100
New Hampshire	63
New Jersey	7,966
New Mexico	1
New York	11,521
North Carolina	167
North Dakota	1
Ohio	2,475
Oklahoma	1
Oregon	244
Pennsylvania	6,540
Rhode Island	404
South Carolina	15
South Dakota	9
Texas	100
Tennessee	124
Utah	8
Vermont	36
Virginia	153
Washington	200
West Virginia	248
Wisconsin	221
Total	44,781

The Soo railroad company will plant trees along its tracks in North Dakota, to take the place of snow fences.

Misinformation Regarding Varieties and Hardiness

E. A. SMITH, Vice-President, Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin in 1904 known as No. 208, and revised it in 1909. This bulletin divides the United States into nineteen districts and recommends fruits which are suitable for each district. We quote from the introduction as follows, which is under the head of "Fruits Recommended by the American Pomological Society for Cultivation in the Various Sections of the United States and Canada." This bulletin is known as No. 151.

"These lists cannot fail to prove of value to the planter who wishes reliable information as to what fruits will probably succeed in his soil and locality.

"The bulletins mentioned have proved of great value, and several editions have been required to meet the large demand for them.

"Heretofore lists of this character have been made up largely upon the recommendation of a comparatively few experts while the masses of practical fruit growers have been less freely consulted. In this case the expert has not been ignored, but his testimony has been strengthened by that of a large number of less known, though nevertheless worthy, fruit growers."

There is a special reason for this division into districts. Covering a wide extent of territory, a great diversity must exist in climatic and soil conditions. It follows without need of demonstration that certain fruits and varieties of trees which are suitable for planting in one section will not do for another section of the country, but, carefully as this bulletin has been compiled, a number of varieties are not congenial to the sections recommended and will not prove a success in planting because they are not hardy.

Honest differences in opinion will exist regarding varieties recommended as desirable for any district, but how any one who is an experienced planter could recommend some of the varieties given in these bulletins remains a mystery.

In the north, the first quality in a tree to be taken into consideration is hardiness, for of what use is it to plant a tender tree, which will not live, even though the fruit is desirable. Fruit of this class should be purchased but not grown in an uncongenial climate, for it means a waste of time and money. Evidently those who have recommended the varieties in the lists which are herein referred to, regard hardiness a matter of secondary importance. Neither have they taken into consideration the extent of territory covered, for even peaches and pears are recommended for this entire district.

The fact that these bulletins have passed through several editions, showing there has been a great demand for them, still further indicates the damage that may have resulted by the planting of a number of the varieties recommended. Also, we are frequently receiving orders calling for some of these varieties and are referred to these bulletins. To advise a customer that the varieties mentioned are not adapted to his section of the country places us, as well as other nurserymen, in an embarrassing position, for is not the bulletin authority, and may we not be acting from a selfish interest? When such an attitude is taken on the customer there is only one course for him

to pursue, and that is the course of experience, which is effective though expensive.

If you follow the lists of fruits recommended by the horticultural societies of the different states you will find even those lists vary from year to year, showing that the best authorities in the comparatively limited area of one state are not familiar with all the conditions of soil and climate requisite for successful fruit growing, as varieties are frequently recommended which are withdrawn a year or two later.

One of the most difficult districts in which to recommend varieties for general fruit is the north middle west. In the United States bulletin above referred to, Section No. 9 covers Wisconsin, the northern peninsula of Michigan, northern Iowa, Minnesota, eastern North and South Dakota, and as far north as Winnipeg we find recommended such varieties as the Malinda apple tree, not only a poor nursery tree, but one which will freeze back in half the territory mentioned and prove a failure. The same applies to the Golden Russet, English Russet, Winesap, Gano, Grimes Golden, Red Astrachan, Wagener and other varieties recommended in this authoritative bulletin, which varieties are semi-hardy in a large part of the territory referred to.

Among crab apples recommended are the Beach, Martha, Hyslop and Brier. Would you think that among so many varieties which are infinitely better, that others would have been recommended, such as Early Strawberry, Florence, Minnesota, Orange, Pickett's, Transcendent, Virginia and Whitney? (We find these referred to in the later bulletin known as No. 151.)

In cherries the following varieties are recommended: Amarelle Native, Bessarabian, Brusseler Braume and Shadow Amarelle. Does any one know where these are propagated, or where they can be procured? If they are so valuable, why have they been lost sight of? Has any one the courage to recommend the Large Montmorency and English Morello for planting in northern Minnesota or Manitoba as is done in this list? If the compiler of this bulletin were confronted with these varieties at the present time it would no doubt be embarrassing to him to reconcile them to existing conditions.

In currants the following are scarcely known and but little planted. Red Grape, De"ance, Moore's Ruby and Prince of Wales.

In gooseberries, Crown Bob, Industry and Wellington are English varieties subject to mildew and are a general failure in much of this district.

In grapes, the Dawn, Winchell, Empire State and Brilliant are recommended. These varieties are conspicuous for their absence in the state of Minnesota.

In plums the following varieties are mentioned, which even the horticultural society has failed to discover: Bavay, American Eagle, Moldavka, Piper, Brandon, Challenge, Minnie, Othello, Progress and Standard.

No doubt there is as wide a variation of unsuitable fruits recommended in this bulletin for other districts as there is in District No. 9. This being so, how misleading to planters, and what a waste of time

and money if these recommendations are followed!

Of what value then are bulletins, which are regarded as authority, which are not reliable? They are worse than none.

It must be understood that the climate in Maine is entirely different from the climate in the same latitude in the middle west. The influence of the ocean affects the climate, which in turn affects vegetation of all kinds.

Take the average catalog published in the eastern and southern districts, and you will find recommended in them shrubs, trees, etc., as being perfectly hardy in all sections of the country, when they are not. Such varieties as the Japan Snowball, Deutzia, Forsythia, Purple Fringe, Pepperbush, Weigelia, Boston Ivy and others are semi-hardy in much of District No. 9. Other recommendations are frequently made, having in view perhaps the increased sale of certain varieties, rather than a strict adherence to the facts.

The item of first consideration in northern planting must be hardiness, or any scheme of orchard and landscape planting will be sadly broken, interfered with and prove unsatisfactory.

As a rule, local nurserymen should be good authority as to the question of hardiness, for with their wide experience, extending over many years, propagating these plants in the nursery, sending them out to all sections of the country, they certainly have a good opportunity for keen discrimination as regards plants or trees which are suitable for a given locality. It means much to a planter who accepts printed instructions from those who are regarded as authority only to find through loss of time and money that the instructions were wrong.

Accuracy in description is desirable, but hardiness of tree in the northern middle west is a necessity. What should be done is to subdivide the planting districts into smaller areas, keeping those which are subject to similar soil and climatic conditions together.

Is it not advisable for this and every other horticultural society to exercise great care and discrimination in recommending new fruits for trial only until their worth has been thoroughly established, and then with reference to the locality in which they will probably be a success.

Planters look to the horticultural society in many instances for information—the horticultural society looks to its members, the experiments of others and bulletins which are supposed to be authority for its information. Such information carefully gathered and compiled should prove invaluable.

Discussion

In the discussion of Mr. Smith's address the Minnesota Horticulturist reports:

Mr. Benham: A great many men have investigated the growing of fruit for fifty years or more, and the question is what statistical information is available of the sundry experience of those men, and what facilities have we for obtaining information from those statistics that will help us to arrive at some standard in the selection of fruit, in the matter of varieties, of pruning, grafting and so on.

Mr. Smith: A method of that kind would

Continued on Page 47

Propositions In Metropolitan Tree Planting

James F. Burns, forester, in the Queens Department of Parks, is opposed to the proposition of establishing an office of chief arboriculturist for all Greater New York as has been suggested by several arboriculturists. As a method for securing improvements in tree conditions and the development of tree growth, he suggests a chief or head forester in each of the separate park departments in the city, with an engineer to co-operate with and aid him in his work.

In discussing his proposition Mr. Burns said:

"I advocate a chief forester for each borough department, since we cannot understand how each department can be independent yet dependent in its fundamental work. I would suggest for his aid the following measures:

"The establishment of municipal nurseries wherein trees may be grown for street and park purposes. There are nurseries now, but none of them contain trees large enough to take the place of a large tree that dies or is cut down, nor are there means or funds provided for scientific and proper care of those that are there. In Queens we maintain a nursery to supply trees for park purposes. We have no authority or funds to plant trees in the streets, the work being left entirely to the citizen, who does his planting by permission of and under the supervision of the Park Department.

"Secondly, we advocate the co-operation of the other city departments with the Park Department in matters of street openings, gradings and the like. The sooner this co-operation is secured, the better. It is a matter of history with tree men of experience that the work of grading and regrading city streets has unnecessarily destroyed more tree life than disease, plague and mechanical injury combined.

Texas nurserymen say that the demand for ornamental stock is increasing.

Tennessee Nurserymen

As we go to press the annual convention of the Tennessee Nurserymen's Association is in session in Nashville. Charles Pennington, Rutherford, is president; George M. Bentley, Knoxville, secretary. On the programme are Frank D. Fuller, Memphis; Rutledge Smith, Cookeville; J. H. Austin, Antioch; James E. Scobey, Franklin; J. R. H. Hilton, Knoxville; G. M. Bentley, Knoxville; A. J. Byrn, Sylvia; T. C. Jay, Nashville; Peter Bohlender, Tippencanoe City, Ohio; S. W. Crowell, Roseacres, Miss.; A. W. Ward, London, Tenn.; A. A. Newson, Knoxville; Prof. Floyd Bralliar, Nashville; R. L. Overall, Dyer; W. J. Smith, Bellevue; J. H. Blackburn, Santa Fe; W. G. Wilkerson, Connersville; W. H. Stark, Neosho, Mo.; Dr. C. M. Cowden, Nashville.

LITERATURE

A bulletin issued by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station calls attention to the fact that more than twenty promising fruit varieties are not as yet generally grown in that state, and these include orchard and small fruits and grapes.

Herbert Chase, Delta, Colo., has issued another of those characteristic booklets to which we have previously referred. For novel treatment of the subject of growing trees in nursery, as applied to orcharding in the irrigated districts, Mr. Chase easily holds the palm. His 8 x 11 "booklet" is handsomely printed and illustrated and enclosed in a cover of unique design showing a properly planted irrigated orchard. There is the water flowing through the ditches just as the eastern nurserymen saw it in many instances on the Portland convention trip last summer and there are the young trees at proper intervals, each pruned back to 32 inches. The frontispiece is a nursery tree, three-year old roots, the top developed in one season. It is in color and is strikingly appropriate to the subject matter of the publication which is a heart-to-heart talk with

orchardists regarding fruit growing in the irrigated sections, from the bottom up. Mr. Chase devotes Part I to "Your Business" and Part II to "My Business"; and he sticks to the text in each case. It is hard to see how a fruitgrower on the Western slopes could lay down this booklet, after reading the opening pages, until he had read through to the end. It is an intelligent, attractive and highly interesting publication and a model for the trade. We have described in previous issues of *American Fruits* the packing house built by Mr. Chase. He uses no ice, no artificial refrigeration, no fires. Illustrations of the exterior have been published in this magazine and a view of the interior appears in this issue.

A slip bearing the following is attached with detachable fastener to the front cover of the booklet: "Tons of printed matter are being mailed, with the idea of promoting various kinds of business. I value your time; mine is of value, neither of us have it to waste. Every word in this booklet is used with thought, there is not a readymade sentence in it. Many theories are contradicted. I mean what I say and if you are planting fruit trees for profit or fun, and are master of your own affairs, here is information that will interest you. I do not write it for dummies. Men who doubt my statements, and will ask me to show them, will be my most valued correspondents."

Orders Two Seasons Ahead

Pecan trees are being planted more generally through Southeast Georgia than the industry has ever known, according to pecan experts who make Waycross their headquarters. The industry is growing rapidly and nurserymen are reported to have heavier bookings from land owners of this section than for any previous season. One nurseryman located near Waycross states that he has more orders booked now than he can fill in two seasons and is planning to double the size of his nursery before next season. The planting of Satsuma oranges is also becoming more general and the growing of this variety of orange gives promise of becoming a big side line for South Georgians.

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



PROF. J. G. SANDERS, Madison, Wis.
Author of Proposed Uniform State Horticultural Law. See Page 42



J. MONCRIEF, Winfield, Kan.
Advocate of High Standard for Nurserymen. See Page 49



SAM H. DIXON, Houston, Tex.
Active Member Association Horticultural Inspectors. See Page 42

Catalpa Tree Case Decided Against the Agent

The action against James Pettibone, of the Alexander road, the first case in the catalpa tree suits, which have been brought by Bert Walton, of Indianapolis, Ind., against a number of farmers in western New York, was commenced in Batavia, N. Y., January 6. Many farmers were in attendance at the trial, the number being about 300, who had banded themselves together to resist the payment of the contracts which they had made for the catalpa trees. The farmers claim that the trees will not flourish in this part of the country.

Richard Peck of Bethany, former president of the Genesee County Agricultural Society, and a director of the Genesee County Fruit Growers Association, brought into court a portion of a catalpa tree, 26 inches in circumference, which he said had taken 37 years to grow. Mr. Walton, it is alleged, told the farmers that catalpa trees would grow to that size in four years.

Mr. Walton was subjected to a severe cross-examination. He testified that he bought the trees from the Miami Valley Nurseries of Tippicanoe City, O., for \$3.50 per 1,000 and sold them to the farmers at \$25 per 1,000. He stated that the trees would grow in swampy or marsh lands, but denied that he had said they would grow on hills as well. He denied that he represented himself as an agent for the United States government.

The defense called Hugh Baker, dean of the College of Forestry at Syracuse University, and W. L. Markham of Perry, manager of the Erie County Farm Bureau Association, to prove that the trees cannot flourish in this section.

The court decision in the test case was dismissal; no cause of action.

Canadian Apples Win

The Department of Agriculture of Ontario has been informed that the sweepstakes prize in world-wide competition at the exhibition held in connection with the New York Horticultural Association at Rochester last month has been awarded to the Ontario apple exhibit.

The display of apples was exhibited under the direction of P. W. Hodgetts, and placed in charge of F. W. Kydd and W. L. Hamilton. It comprised three boxes of Baldwins, secured from the Oakville Fruit Growers' Association, and from the Demonstration Orchard conducted by the Department at Whitby during the past season.

Along the irrigation canals and ditches in the whole Southwest, the owners are planting pecan trees.

Personal

R. J. Cce, Fort Atkinson, Wis., was last month elected a member of the executive committee of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

The American forestry association has just elected Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh university, and P. S. Ridsdale, as its president and secretary respectively.

Nurserymen especially who traveled to the Portland convention last year with John Ryken, as well as his many friends in the trade throughout the country, will be interested to know that he is at work on the 140 acres of land he and Mr. Levavasseur bought at Wapato last year for an ornamental nursery. That they will also grow fruit is indicated by the name, Ornamental and Fruit Nursery Company, of which Mr. Ryken is the general manager. They are busy transforming the sage brush land into a properly leveled tract for irrigation, a considerable undertaking. But in the Yakima valley efforts of this kind pay well. They have several carloads of nursery stock en route from France and Holland, and before long the trade may expect to hear from Wapato, Wash.

Election returns for senator in Worcester county, Maryland, at the last election show that Orlando Harrison, of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., received 1,361 votes and Quince Ashburn, 1,365. Mr. Harrison's friends are congratulating him on the fine showing he made in this very close contest.

The Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Iowa, will add three hundred feet of glass.

John Y. Chisholm, receiver for the Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill., reports that he has repaid the \$2,000 borrowed last September to carry on affairs and that sales are such as to indicate that the receivership may be terminated soon. Prospects for spring business are good.

Stark Brothers, N. and O. Co., Louisiana, Mo., and J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., were exhibitors at the annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society at Easton, Md., last month.

Albert Truffaut, who has been premier vice-president of the National Horticultural Society of France since the death of Henri de Vilmorin, has retired on account of indisposition. He is succeeded by Abel Chatenay, who for many years has been secretary-general of the society. In order to give the provincial nurserymen a share in the management Albert Barbier, of Orleans, and Louis Leroy, of Angers, have been chosen vice-presidents.

Emery Albertson, formerly of the American Association of Nurserymen, and of Bridgeport, Ind., now of Whittier, Cal., has been re-elected president of Yorba Linda Citrus Association, which has set out two thousand acres of Valencia oranges and lemons near Whittier. More than \$3,000,000 will be expended by the Standard Oil company in developing the oil district near

the Emery lease. What citrus fruits, walnuts and oil have done for Whittier, nestled cozily on the western slopes of the Puente hills was graphically shown in a recent special issue of the Whittier News.

Herbert Chase, Delta, Colo., visited Danaville, and Rochester, N. Y., last month.

Thomas L. McGarry, trustee of the bankrupt Menerary Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia., has filed a petition in the federal court asking for the removal of C. W. McDonald, receiver, alleging that the latter is not a practical nurseryman and that this has caused the firm a loss of about \$20,000 in business.

Heavy advertising of the Delicious apple characterized the activities of Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Company and the William P. Stark Company last month in the fruit and agricultural press. The latter company also featured the J. H. Hale peach, publishing in the Rural New Yorker an engraving of J. H. Hale among bearing trees of his name in his Connecticut orchards.

The Wallace Creek Nurseries, De Beque, Colo., are out of business.

H. B. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y., is secretary of the New York State Nurserymen's Association, of which Edward S. Osborne, Rochester, is president.

THE Monroe Nursery

ESTABLISHED 1847



Offer a General Line of

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We will appreciate receiving your list of wants for special quotations

Our Stock and Graft Planter and Firmer are great time and money savers. Write for circular.

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Do not let the accounts owing you remain longer unpaid. Send them to us at once. We are prompt, energetic, and reasonable, and can reach any point in the United States and Canada.

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Allen's Blackberry Plants

We have 100,000 surplus blackberry plants of Snyder, Mercereau, Watt and Nanticoke. Send list of what you can use for special prices. This is nice stock that will be sure to please you.

Write for Allen's 1914 Free Berry Book.

W. F. ALLEN Box 95 Salisbury, Md.

Practical Pointers For Nursery Salesmen

A Little Serious Counsel—E. A. SMITH, Vice-President Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

Instructions

Keep fall and spring business separate, both on the orders and making out the reports.

See that the post-office address is correct; the place of delivery and the customer's name written plainly.

Upon the order blank, put shrubs, small fruits, shade trees, etc., in their proper places.

Do not write one-half dozen or "dozen" but write the number of the variety wanted, as 6 or 12, etc.

Sell shade trees by height. Indicate seedlings in proper sizes, 12 to 18 in., 18 to 24 in., 4 to 6 ft., etc.

Be sure that the duplicate left with customer corresponds with the original sent to the office, having the totals the same and varieties correct in each instance.

Rate your orders carefully before sending them in. Those that are marked "poor pay" should be looked up further and cancelled if the report is verified.

Do not wait until you get out of supplies before sending for more; anticipate your wants.

Remember that the best time to canvass is always the present. It depends upon you more than anyone else to make your work a success.

Be earnest, be industrious, be honest and prompt in business and you will be a success.

F. DELAUNAY, ANGERS, FRANCE

Extensive grower of Fruit Tree Stocks, Young Forest and Ornamental Plants; Tree Stocks; Evergreen and Deciduous Plants; Rose Stocks etc., for Nursery Planting. Best grading and packing.

We handle your order, large or small, in fine shape. Want lists invited.

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Either in QUALITY or PRICE, ten to one HE IS DEALING WITH US. Get in on the same floor IF YOU EXPECT TO IMPORT FOR COMING SPRING: Maples, Conifers, Boxwood, Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, or any other articles in Nursery line, you will need us. Change your troubles to profitable dealings. Write us or let us call in the spring. Prices cheerfully given.

KALLEN & LUNNEMANN, Boskoop, Holland

Effective Advertising

To be most effective, advertising should have the willing attention of a reader. It should not be forced or masked as is often the case with circulars.

Readers of "American Fruits" expect it to contain both reading matter and advertisements. Both pertain directly to their business. The advertisements in "American Fruits" are read as an index to the varieties of stock on the market and as an indication where wants may be supplied.

Advertising is of such interest today that it does not need to be disguised.

Don'ts

Don't butt in.

Don't forget to be polite.

Don't despise a small order.

Don't waste the morning hours.

Don't fail to answer objections.

Don't get discouraged.

Don't fail to do your best.

Don't fail to study yourself.

Don't talk loud and get excited.

Don't antagonize your prospect.

Don't talk too much—talk just enough.

Don't fall in love with the rocking chair.

Don't fail to know your own line thoroughly.

Don't laugh at the mistakes of others.

Don't forget that thoroughness is a winner.

Don't promise more than you can fulfill.

Don't forget that people respect a hustler.

Don't think you know it all, because you don't.

Don't fail to thank the prospect for his order.

Don't fail to pay your bills as you go along.

Don't think the house can't get along without you.

Don't let your competitors get most of the business.

Don't be afraid you won't make the sale—just make it.

Don't try to be magnetic or eloquent, just be earnest.

Don't approach a prospect with your breath smelling of liquor.

Don't write and forget to sign your name or give your address.

Don't talk too fast. Give your words and thoughts time to sink in.

Don't cultivate the giving-up habit. The get-there habit is better.

Don't fail to familiarize yourself with the lines of your competitors.

Don't forget it is work that counts, head work as well as hand work.

Don't borrow trouble or worry about things, which may never happen.

Don't think business will come to you—it won't. You must go after it.

Don't approach a prospect with a cigar or cigarette in your mouth or hand.

Don't fail to study others. A study of the human race is a study of the biggest race going.

Don't forget that good salesmen win on "quality" talk; poor salesmen fail on price talk.

Don't believe all you read or hear. Use your own judgment and common sense.

Don't think you have your territory so thoroughly worked that there is no business left.

Don't be afraid to aim high and strike for big orders. It is easier to come down than it is to go up.

Don't be put off by an indefinite promise

to "see you later." Make an appointment and be there on time.

Don't waste a lot of time on people who have no place to put nursery stock and who have no thought of buying it.

Don't imagine because the prospect looks at you and listens in silence that he agrees with you, or even understands all you say. He may just be staring.

Don't consider a sale lost because you failed to secure an order the first time you called. Just consider it postponed. Get the order next time.

Don't read these "don'ts" and then do them, for you will suffer. I know it for I have tried.

Don't fail to carry out these suggestions and many more good ones, and you will not fall far short of the kingdom of success.

Shipments of fruit trees into Butte county, California, are heavier than ever before in the history of the county. Prunes, olives and almonds are the principal varieties purchased.

"There is no secret, no mystery, no difficulty about growing trees, but you must do a little yourself; understand, do a little. Nature wants your help, she is entitled to it, it is fun, it is easy, and it will do you good. Just get in tune, use sense and go by the book. Many trees are planted poorly and through Nature's care some of them live. Nature cannot care for all neglected trees and so many die.—Herbert Chase.

1912 Crop

PEACH SEED

Our Seeds are the kind that produce results, seedlings

When a party once plants our seed, he wants them again

Price and sample on request

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.
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Fine stock of all sizes up to 3 inches caliper.

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Painesville, O.

ARE YOU INTERESTED

In choice young ornamental Nursery Stock for transplanting lining out, or mail orders? If you are, get next to our Trade List of genuine bargains, in Oriental Planes, Nut Seedlings, Oaks, Ash, Catalpa Speciosa, Honey and Black Locust, in large quantities, besides hundreds of other varieties, both deciduous and evergreen. Peach Trees, Dahlia Bulbs, etc., etc.

ATLANTIC NURSERY CO., Inc.

BERLIN, MARYLAND

WANTED—Tree Seeds of all kinds

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

PEACH TREES! PEACH TREES! ONE YEAR APPLE WHIPS!

One-year and June Buds

SPLENDID stock sold at live and let-live prices. Our facilities for growing stock are such that we cannot be undersold. Very low prices in car lots.

TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY

32nd Street, No. 2 Fillauer Bldg.

CLEVELAND, TENN.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

Medals for Rochester Parks

In recognition of its work in establishing one of the most important collection of trees in America the Rochester Park Commission will receive a medal of honor from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The medal is awarded annually, under the provisions of a fund established by Mr. George Robert White, of Boston, in recognition of those persons who have accomplished important results in horticulture.

This is the fifth award of this medal, and is given to the Park Commission of the city of Rochester in recognition of its successful efforts in establishing one of the most important collections of trees in America, in increasing the love of plants and horticulture among the people of Rochester, and in exploring the flora of Western New York and adjacent regions.

The previous recipients of the award are Professor C. S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum; Jackson T. Dawson, also of the Arboretum; Victor Lemoine, the late eminent horticulturist of France; and M. H. Walsh, the noted rose grower of Woods Hole, Mass.

In the brief quarter of a century that has elapsed since Highland Park was established it has developed into one of the most famed botanical gardens in the country. The section of the park occupied by evergreens, and known as the pinetum, contains specimens of every variety of evergreen tree known in the world, with the exception of a few that have not yet been acquired. Experts from the Kew Gardens of London and the Glass-levin Botanical Gardens in Dublin have pronounced this collection the most complete and most beautiful they ever have seen.

Not less notable in a scientific as well as an ornamental sense is the part of Highland Park known as the arboretum. Though the influence of Dr. Charles Sprague Sargent and "Chinese" Wilson, the Highland arboretum has been enriched by practically all the rare plants, trees and flowering shrubs secured by them in their several journeys to China, Japan, Thibet and other remote parts of the Far East. These specimens, which have proved hardy in the Highland Park arboretum, include the Japanese rubber tree, the Chinese lacquer tree, the Chinese wood oil tree and a large number of plants and trees growing in this country only in the Arnold Arboretum and Highland Park Arboretum.

New Work for Nurserymen

A new phase of the nursery industry is supplying large evergreens for municipal Christmas trees. The nursery firm of J. Hicks & Son, Westbury, L. I., furnished the big tree used in Madison Square, New York City, last Christmas. It was found only after a thorough search of the fir and pine groves of Long Island. Hundreds of pine trees were examined before the experts found the one they considered suitable for the occasion.

The tree was carefully cut through near the base of the trunk and lowered slowly to the ground in order that none of its branches would be broken. The branches were then bound closely to the trunk, and the tree, resembling a closely furled umbrella, placed on a specially constructed truck. It was sixty-five feet in height. It was planted forty-five years ago in the front yard of the home of Walter Hicks, at Roslyn, L. I.

Japanese Nursery Display

Many curious and beautiful plant specimens are found in the wonderful garden spot which the Alvin Japanese Nursery Company has instilled at their Houston, Texas, display grounds on a site fronting on Main street just north of the Bender Hotel.

Taking a bare stretch of ground there, the nursery people have made it a wonder spot of nature. Here are found many species of plants and trees—rare little orange trees that prove the delight of childhood and equally rare cinnamon, Japanese arbor vitae and camphor trees.

In a small wooden box is a complete grove of orange trees and Japanese cedars, but the trees are so diminutive that one can scarcely believe they are alive. The orange trees are from six to eight inches high and appear like nothing so much as a diminutive twig stuck in the ground except that they are literally loaded down with little ripe oranges, no bigger than good sized peas. They are a rare hybrid species which has been secured by constant and careful grafting and breeding. The dwarfed cedars are so small as to be inconceivable.

On one side of the garden is a grove of kumquats which have been so dwarfed that they make perfect pot plants, attaining a height of but a couple of feet and being especially beautiful when they have their full foliage, and are loaded down with the ripe orange-like fruit. They bear a sweet-tasting fruit and can be grown either in a pot or in the open.

Specimens of camphor trees are also found at the Alvin Nurseries, and it is said that they will soon be raised for commercial purposes in this country. The camphor trees produce both the oil and the gum, but as yet their culture for commercial purposes has been confined to Japan. It is said, however, that the soil of Texas would be even more productive for the camphor trees than that of Japan and the long season of summer in Texas is said to be more than sufficient to promote their full growth.

Among the specialties of the nurseries are their Satsuma orange trees. They grow thousands of trees of this species yearly.

The street committee of the Newburg, N. Y. Chamber of Commerce in its annual report recommends that trees be planted the entire length of Broadway in that city.



The Chase Labels

For Nurserymen and Florists are Excelled by None
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Prices as low as **FIRST-CLASS WORK** and unequalled
PROMPTNESS in DELIVERY will justify.

Please favor us with a trial order if you are not one of our
present patrons.

THE BENJAMIN CHASE CO.,

DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

P. O. Address and Western Union Tel.—Derry Village

Seedling and Transplanted Evergreens by the Millions

Arbor Vitae	Jack Pine
Austrian Pine	Norway Spruce
Black Hills Spruce	Pinus Ponderosa
Colorado Blue Spruce	Pitch Pine
Concolor	Red Spruce
Douglas Spruce	Scotch Pine
Engelman's Spruce	White Pine
European Larch	White Spruce

Special Prices on Large Lots and for Reforestation

Also a General Line of Nursery Stock

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA

American Fruits

The Nursery Trade Journal

Nurseries, Arboriculture,
Commercial Horticulture

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 1914

Over one hundred thousand trees have been planted in Washington County, Texas, during the last two months. The preference has been given to fruit trees, and peach trees at that, although many grafted pecan trees have been set out.

Fourteen years ago the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society planted an experimental apple orchard and has cared for it ever since. It now produces apples which bring in the market prices at the rate of \$1,800 per acre.

An output of 43,000 cars or more—3000 to 5000 cars greater than earlier estimates—and the second largest season's shipment in the history of the citrus industry in California. This is the revised approximate of the 1913-14 citrus crop conservatively estimated by G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

There are more than fifteen thousand fruit growers in the state of Missouri. The orchard census of the state shows that more than ninety per cent. of the growers who sell through co-operative associations believe that fruit raising in Missouri pays. Of the fruit growers who do not sell through co-operative associations, less than five per cent. believe that fruit growing in Missouri pays.

The Federal government has recently secured judgments against a number of concerns for violations of the Insecticide Act. These involve the misbranding or adulteration of insect powders and various other insecticides and fungicides shipped in interstate commerce. The names of some well-known chemical companies appear in the list of cases in several of which pleas of guilty were entered.

Edward Van Alstyne, director of Farmers' Institutes, New York State Department of Agriculture, is lecturing throughout the state on fruit growing. His subjects include: "Opportunities in Fruit Growing," "Planning the Orchard," "Growing the Apple Orchard," etc. The nursery business could not be more benefited if the nurserymen were to join in the expense of sending a representative through the state to address meetings of farmers in the interest of the trade. The Farmers' Institute lecture course is one of many direct helps to the nurseryman.

Inspectors With Nurserymen

Leading members of the American and other Associations of Nurserymen were much pleased to learn last month of the active work of the Association of Horticultural Inspectors in the matter of uniform state legislation—the very thing the nurserymen have had uppermost in mind a long time and especially last year when definite steps were taken to provide a fund with which to prepare a uniform measure and secure its adoption.

The nurserymen were represented by members of their associations at the meeting of the horticultural inspectors in Atlanta and there it was found that a draft of a proposed measure had been prepared with a view to uniform regulations in the several states. A copy of this measure is presented in this issue of *American Fruits*, together with the opinions thereon by Chairman Pitkin of the Uniform Horticultural Law committee of the American and Pacific Coast Associations of Nurserymen, and by J. H. Dayton, of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association.

The measure discussed by the inspectors and nurserymen in Atlanta was referred back to the committee of the inspectors' association for further report next year. The fact that the horticultural inspectors and the nurserymen are working together on this subject gives renewed hope that a rather difficult end may be attained. At any rate the two classes most interested are at work.

American Association Should Act

In the last issue of *American Fruits* we stated that there have frequently been times when the American Association of Nurserymen should take radical action looking toward the preservation of a high standard for the nursery business of the country. When reprehensible tactics appear to have been employed by any nurseryman or nursery concern, whether a member of the American Association or not, the Association should make prompt and thorough investigation and if the allegation is found to be based upon fact and the nurseryman is punishable by law, the Association should be first to see that the law is applied. A committee or other provision should be made especially chargeable with the duty of looking after such matters; and the funds of the Association should be available, within reasonable limits, for such work. If necessary the services of the Association's committee or representative in such work should be paid for. If the offender is a member of the Association his membership should be under suspension pending the determination of the case, and upon conviction it should be cancelled.

Reputable nurserymen cannot afford longer to sit passively by while indignant protests are repeatedly made in the public prints against the methods of unscrupulous persons trading under the name of nurserymen. Foolish in the extreme is the policy of inactivity which permits conditions affecting the nursery trade to become such as to draw the fire of state legislatures or the federal government.

Nurserymen have admitted the necessity for inspection and transportation regulations and have co-operated with the authorities. Now let the American Association, which presumably represents the best interests of the trade throughout the country, insist upon a high standard and take offensive measures to maintain it.

This is a matter which should engage attention at the Cleveland convention.

The maintenance of a high standard involves some other considerations which will immediately suggest themselves. An application for membership in the national organization may well be the subject for investigation in every instance. Is it too much to expect that the damaging effect of substitution on the trade will receive the attention of the American Association and that some pronouncement will be made officially?

Compromise Is Probable

The protest of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association against the McKellar cold storage bills in congress is a natural result of attempt to regulate business when it has been conducted for a long period with few if any restrictions. Regulations imply changes in methods which have been devised as best adapted to the conduct of business and congressional ways of making changes are seldom in accord with the ideas of those who are to be regulated. The fact that new rules for handling commodities in cold storage are proposed is evidence that complaints against present methods are regarded as having claim to attention, to say the least. It is often the case, and it may prove to be so in this matter, that a zealous congressman, anxious to please his constituents, proposes too radical a measure. Usually the final action of the legislative conditions, is in the nature of a compromise as the result of hearings in which both sides are presented. The fruit growers should realize that only one side of the cold storage of fruit has been heard by congressmen who may have been inclined to favor these bills. Very properly the state association has taken steps to acquaint the authorities in Washington with the objections to the bills. These in the main are that the proper preservation of fruit would be handicapped should the proposed measure become effective. New York state fruit interests are important and if joined with those of other states in protest, congress is almost sure to modify regulations shown to be detrimental to the industry.

A Constructive Inspector

N. E. Shaw, who is nursery and orchard inspector of Ohio, in a statement given out in the campaign he is waging to get the farmers interested in orchards in that state, speaks in glowing terms of the success of C. H. Wilgus, of Proctorville. He said that the example of the orchard mentioned was a good argument for farmers intending to start in the fruit growing business. In the last few years scientific growing of fruit has attracted the attention of the farmers of the country, especially in Ohio and West Virginia.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Attitude on Legislation

The effort to secure enactment by the New York legislature of a bill to regulate the sale of nursery stock is to be renewed, according to President Morrell of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association. When the measure of last year was introduced opinion by nurserymen was divided, largely because of the apparently drastic provisions. But the more the subject was discussed the more basis there seemed to be for some such regulation.

Right here is where the New York State Nurserymen's Association in particular should take steps toward co-operation with the state authorities and by working with them produce a measure which would not only conserve the interests of the orchardist but also tend to maintain a high standard for nursery stock.

It is to the interest of the nurserymen that the planter may have assurance of the reliability of stock, and it is to the interest of the planter that the nurseryman may grow and deliver stock under conditions which do not unduly handicap those operations. There is every reason, therefore why the nurserymen and the orchardists should get together on this and other subjects.

There is opportunity here, for the American Association to make some expression of its attitude toward methods in the trade which do not conform to high standards. The nursery trade is no worse off than is any other as regards abuses of principles by those within its ranks, but there is need in every trade for a firm and decisive attitude in such matters on the part of the national organization representing it.

The value of co-operation by nursery interests with the government authorities in matters of legislation was shown in the case of the Federal Quarantine measure. While not all that the nurserymen asked, the measure is not so drastic as it would have been had not the nurserymen co-operated in its preparation. And it would have been still

more to the liking of the nursery trade if the latter had been a unit in its position on the subject. That was a lesson which should be a constant incentive to the members of the trade east and west, north and south, to stand together after adopting a policy that is both wise and just.

As we go to press we are advised that the legislative committee of the New York State Nurserymen's Association has already been in conference with a similar committee of the fruit growers and that what we have argued for is to be done.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Among the exclusive Nursery Trade News items in the last issue of *American Fruits* were the following:

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Back numbers of *American Fruits* are scarce. The only safe way to secure this exclusive record of the Nursery Trade is to see that your subscription is paid in advance.

Trade Journal Should Be Read

Questions received by the editor indicate that some nurserymen neglect to read their trade journal thoroughly, for in the majority of cases the questions asked have been anticipated and answered in *American Fruits*.

Someone has recently urged the importance of keeping up to date in trade matters by suggesting the advisability of reading the trade journal at once upon receipt—indeed, before the morning mail is disposed of! We do not go as far as that, but it is a fact that the nurseryman who reads his trade journal very soon after it is received each month has a decided advantage in knowing just what is going on in the business with which he is connected, all over the country. Try it with the next issue.

This From Colorado

A Colorado man has a method to save the buds and blossoms of fruit trees from frost. Wires are strung through the orchard along the lines of trees and short wires lead from them to vibrating electric motors fastened on the trees, near the crotch. From a central power plant power is supplied which sets all these motors in vibration and keeps them going through the night. Thus a gentle vibration is imparted to the branches of the trees—not enough to shake the blossoms off, but enough to keep them in motion and save them from the frost-bite, which would destroy them if they were still.

At a recent gathering at Purdue University, Prof. Christie said: "More attention should be given to the orchards of the state. There were 5,000,000 trees in Indiana last year but they produced only about one-half bushel of fruit per tree. Proper spraying and pruning will bring many times this amount, and with Indiana's fruit bearing its present reputation for quality and markets near at hand there is no reason why high-priced land cannot be devoted to fruit growing."



Class in Horticulture, of University of Arkansas, in nurseries of Parker Bros. Company, Fayetteville, Ark.—George Parker at the left lecturing on tree growing

Wick Hathaway's Berry Plant Nursery, Dept. 5, Madison, O.

"THE MOST EXTENSIVE EXCLUSIVE BERRY PLANT NURSERY IN OHIO"

Has in stock for spring delivery about 300,000 Black Raspberry tip plants. No finer in America. 15,000 Blower B's Sucker Plants, and a limited number of R. C. No. 1 left, also Mercereau R. C. No. 1, a fine lot of Golden Queen Raspberry, yet but less than 15,000 St. Regis No. 1 grade, 5,000 Haymaker, 2,000 Herbert and about 200,000 Red Raspberry in Cuthbert Ea. King, Miller, etc. 20,000 Heavy Cuthbert suitable for transplants. Strawberry plants in leading variety. Finer plants were never grown. You certainly will want some of these. All plants put up in attractive bundles. Purity absolutely guaranteed. This and the fact that my prices are low for Bang up No. 1 grade 1 stock, with prompt service should appeal to the trade every where. I want your order. **SEND ALONG YOUR WANT LIST AND TRY HATHAWAY FIRST**

NURSERYMEN AND INSPECTORS TALK

At Atlanta Convention of Association of Horticultural Inspectors Following a Conference of Eastern and Western Nurserymen at Annual Meeting of Western Nurserymen's Association In December---Inspectors and Nurserymen Working Toward a Common End.

THE AMERICAN Association for the Advancement of Science, including affiliated organizations, met in Atlanta, Ga., December 29 and remained in session up to and including January 3. It was the largest gathering of scientists ever held in the South.

The Association of Horticultural Inspectors at its 1912 meeting, appointed a committee to consider a uniform inspection law. The report of this committee was presented to the Association at the December 1913-January 1914 meeting by Prof. J. G. Sanders, University of Wisconsin, state entomologist. A rough draft of the proposed bill was presented to all present. It was read section by section, amended and the objectionable sections eliminated.

In co-operation with the Association of Horticultural Inspectors in perfecting a uniform law was a committee of nurserymen appointed by the National Nurserymen's Association. The following members of this committee were present and took part in the discussion: William Pitkin of the Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., J. H. Dayton of the Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, O.; W. P. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa., and Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

Commenting on the subject, Sam H. Dixon, state nursery inspector of Texas, said:

"It is indeed a difficult matter to frame any proposed law that will meet the caprice of all men. This proposed bill, however, as amended certainly should give entire satisfaction to the most exacting. We all recognize the necessity of uniformity in state inspection laws and in the certificates to be issued to the nurserymen.

"This matter has had the serious consideration of the horticultural inspectors for a number of years, but nothing has been done of a concrete nature till now. The first time this question was sprung it was the idea of its advocates to pass a Federal law regarding the matter. Serious objection was made to this. As soon as this scheme was abandoned the horticultural inspectors manifested a willingness to co-operate in securing uniformity of inspection laws."

The following is the rough draft of the bill submitted and adopted by the horticultural inspectors and the committee of nurserymen:

A Horticultural Inspection Law

Note: The parenthetical words and phrases are to be understood as options suitable to local State conditions and usage.

(Bill No. —, — Approved — 19—. Chap. or Sec. —, Laws of —.)

Be it enacted by the (Legislature) (people) of the State of — (represented in) (General Assembly) Senate and Assembly) that:

Appointment

1. The Governor shall appoint the (State Entomologist) (State Commissioner of Horticulture) (Entomologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station) (some person qualified by scientific training and practical experience) to be State nursery (and orchard) inspector, who shall strictly enforce the provisions of (this act) (sections — to — inclusive, as a portion of the police regulations of the State (commonwealth).)

Alternatives (by Legislative Enactment.)

1. The (State Entomologist) (Entomologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station) (Commissioner of Agriculture) (State Commissioner of Horticulture) (State Horticulturist) is hereby declared State nursery (and orchard) inspector, who shall, etc.

Inspector's Duties and Powers

2. The State inspector or his deputies, hereinafter provided, shall inspect at least annually all nurseries in the State where nursery stock is grown or held for sale. For this purpose the State inspector or his deputies, shall have free access, within reasonable hours, to any field, orchard, garden, packing ground, building, cellar, or other place, where his duties in carrying out provisions of this act may call him. Any person attempting to hinder, thwart or defeat such, inspection by misrepresentation or concealment of facts or conditions, or otherwise, shall be liable to the payment of penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided.

3. The State inspector or his deputies shall have the authority to inspect any orchard, fruit or garden plantation, park, cemetery, private premises, public place, and any place which might become infested with dangerous or harmful insects or plant diseases. He shall also have the authority to inspect or reinspect at any time or place any nursery stock shipped in or into the State and to treat it as hereinafter provided.

4. The State nursery inspector with the approval of the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture, State Horticultural Commission, is hereby empowered to quarantine any private or public place or any area of the State (or commonwealth) containing dangerously infested or infected nursery stock or plant material of any kind for such periods and under such conditions as in his judgment seems necessary in order to prevent the further spread of the infestation; and during the existence of such quarantine no person, firm, corporation or public carrier shall remove or ship any such infested or infected plant material whatever from this quarantined area, except by special permission (certificate) from the inspector.

5. The State inspector with the approval of the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture, State Horticultural Commissioner, shall have the power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be needed to carry out the provisions of this act, and may publish an annual report describing the various phases of the inspection work, or may publish other information as may seem desirable concerning the inspection and such insects and diseases as are concerned in this act.

6. The State inspector shall maintain with the Federal Horticultural Board a complete list of the inspected and certificated or licensed nurseries and dealers of the State, which list shall be available to the official nursery inspectors of other States (commonwealths).

7. An appeal from the orders of the State inspector which shall stay proceedings may be taken within five days from the service of any notice with the Commissioner of Agriculture, State Horticultural Commissioner, Secretary of Agriculture, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, State Board of Agriculture, whose decision in the case shall be final.

Definition of Terms

8. The term "nursery stock" within the meaning of this act shall include all fruit, ornamental, shade or forest trees, and all small fruit and ornamental bushes and vines (except herbaceous annuals) and shall like-

wise include all woody bud stocks, scions or seedlings of any description whatsoever which may be a medium for disseminating injurious insect pests or contagious plant diseases. (The term shall also include such greenhouse or field grown plants or propagating stock, cut flowers from plants of any kind growing in the State, seeds, pits, bulbs, roots or parts thereof, which may be a medium, etc.) (This latter classification is advisable for adoption under this term by only the Southern States and California.—J. G. S.)

9. The term "nursery" is hereby construed as any grounds or premises on which nursery stock is propagated, grown or exposed for sale or on which nursery stock is being fumigated, packed or stored.

10. The term "dealer" shall be construed to apply to any individual, partnership or corporation not growers of nursery stock, who buy nursery stock for the purpose of reselling and reshipping under their own name or title, independently of any control of a nursery.

11. The term "agent" shall be construed as applying to any individual, partnership or corporation selling nursery stock under the partial or full control of a nurseryman who grows the stock which he offers for sale, or under the partial or full control of a dealer. This term shall also apply to any co-operative basis for handling nursery stock with the grower or dealer as specified.

12. The singular and plural forms of any word or term in this act (sections — to —, inclusive) shall be construed as interchangeable and equivalent within the meaning of the act.

13. The terms "insects" and "plant diseases" appearing in this act (sections — to —, inclusive) shall be construed to include any stage or stages of development of the aforesaid insects or plant diseases.

Diseased Stock on Premises

14. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in this State engaged in the growing and propagation of nursery stock to knowingly permit any dangerous insect or contagious plant disease, hereby declared to be a public nuisance, to exist in their nurseries or on their property adjacent to the nurseries. It shall also be unlawful to sell or offer for sale any such infested or infected stock.

15. In case the inspector shall find present on any nursery premises or packing ground or in any cellar or building used for storage or nursery stock, any injurious insects or plant diseases, he shall notify the owner or person having charge of the premises in writing to that effect, and shall withhold his certificate-license until the premises are freed from such injurious insects or plant diseases, as hereinafter provided. If such owner after receiving such notice shall ship or deliver any such infested nursery stock he shall be subject to payment of penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided.

16. If the inspector in carrying out the provisions of (this act) (sections — to —, inclusive) shall find on examination any nursery, orchard, small fruit plantation, park, cemetery or any private or public premises infested with injurious insects or plant diseases, he shall notify the owner or person having charge of such premises in writing to that effect, and the owner or person having charge of the premises shall within 10 days after such notice cause the removal and destruction of such trees, plants or shrubs if incapable of successful treatment, otherwise cause them to be treated as the inspector may direct. No damages shall be awarded to the owner for the loss of infested or infected trees, plants or shrubs under this act.

17. In case the owner or person in charge

OVER UNIFORM HORTICULTURAL LAW

First Draft of Proposed Uniform State Law Presented Herewith as Drawn by Prof. J. G. Sanders, Wisconsin State Entomologist---Discussed with Nurserymen, Section by Section, and in the Main Indorsed by the Latter---Opinions by Inspector Dixon and Chairman Pitkin.

of such infested or infected trees, plants or shrubs shall refuse or neglect to carry out the orders of the inspector within 10 days after receiving written notice, the inspector in the absence of an appeal may proceed to treat or destroy the infested or infected plants, and the expense therefore shall (be collectable in the proper court) (act as a lien on the property until paid).

Application for Inspection

18. Nurserymen shall make application before July 1 of each year to the State nursery inspector for inspection of their stock, and anyone failing to comply with this section shall be liable for extra charges to cover traveling expenses of the inspector.

Nursery Certificate License

19. The State nursery inspector shall cause to be issued to owners of any nursery in the State after the stock has been officially inspected and found to be apparently free from injurious insects or plant diseases, a certificate setting forth the fact of such inspection and the number of acres or fraction thereof inspected and may issue a certificate permitting such nursery to offer said nursery stock for sale. In case dangerous insects or plant diseases are discovered in a nursery, the certificate license shall be withheld until the nuisance has been abated as provided elsewhere in this act. Said license and certificate shall be valid not to exceed one year from (June) (July) 1. The State inspector shall at any time have the power to revoke any certificate for sufficient cause, including any violation of (this act) (sections — to —, inclusive) or nonconformity with rules or regulations as promulgated under this law.

Dealer's License

20. All dealers within the meaning of this act, located within ——— this State engaged in selling nursery stock in this State, shall secure a dealer's license by furnishing a sworn affidavit that he will sell only stock which has been duly inspected and certified by an official State inspector; and that he will maintain with the State inspector a list of all sources whence he secures his stock.

License to Firms Outside State

21. Nurseries or dealers within or without the State desiring to employ agents for the canvas and sale of nursery stock in the State, shall apply to the State inspector for a suitable license to be issued by the State inspector after certification by an official State inspector.

Agent's License

22. All agents within the meaning of this act, selling nursery stock for any nursery or dealer located within the State or outside the State, shall be required to carry a duplicate copy of the license held by the principal. Said duplicate license to be issued only by the State Nursery inspector after satisfying himself that the agent is duly authorized by the principal.

Misrepresentation of Stock

23. Willful misrepresentation of grade, character, variety or quality of stock in a nursery or offered for sale by any nursery, dealer, or agent, shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided. A false declaration of acreage or any concealment of stock from inspection shall also constitute a punishable misdemeanor.

All persons, firms or corporations selling nursery stock in the State shall, if requested, furnish the State inspector with copies of all their literature which is printed or mimeographed, including catalogs, price lists, order forms, contracts and agreements which are furnished for the use of agents or customers or both.

Imported Stock

24. Any person, firm or corporation importing nursery stock from foreign countries (or from other states or territories) shall notify the State, county, or district inspector of the arrival of such shipment, and the contents thereof, also the consignors, and shall hold such shipment unopened until duly inspected or released by the inspector. Any infested or infected stock discovered in such shipment, shall be subject to the same treatment as is designated (elsewhere in this act) (in sections — to — inclusive).

Certificate Shipping Tags

25. Any person, firm or corporation who shall engage in the selling and shipping of nursery stock in the State is hereby required to attach on the outside of each package, box, bale or carload lot so shipped or otherwise delivered, a tag or poster on which a certified and exact copy of their valid license shall be printed. The use of tags or posters bearing an invalid or altered certificate and the misuse of any valid certificate tag is hereby prohibited.

26. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, railroad, express or steamboat company or any person to accept for shipment any nursery stock without a valid certificate plainly affixed on the outside of the package, bale, box or car containing the same, showing that the contents has been duly inspected by an official State or Government inspector. In case any nursery stock is shipped in this State or into this State from another State, country or province, without the aforesaid valid certificate plainly affixed, the fact must be promptly reported to the State inspector by the railroad, express or steamboat company or other persons carrying the same, stating the consignor and consignee and the nature of the shipment.

Appointment of Deputies

28. The State Nursery Inspector is hereby authorized to appoint (deputies or assistants, county horticultural inspectors, district horticultural inspectors) subject to the confirmation of such appointment by (the Governor, the State Board of Agriculture, the State Horticultural Commission, the State Horticultural Commissioner, the State Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture). The officially appointed (deputies, county horticultural inspectors, district horticultural inspectors) shall strictly enforce the provisions of this act under the direction of the State inspector, and they are hereby endowed with the same police power as the State inspector, and shall be furnished with official badges or other insignia of authority, which shall be carried while on duty.

29. Compensation of State inspector, county or district inspectors (a local matter.)

30. Appropriations, fees, gifts or other support of the horticultural inspection service (a local matter.)

Penalty for Violations

31. Any person, firm, corporation, association, transportation company or common carrier violating (any section of this act, any one or more of sections — to —, inclusive) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit his license or shall be fined the sum of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or both, for each offense.

32. It shall be the duty of each (District attorney, Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, court to whom the State inspector or his deputy shall present satisfactory evidence of violation of any provision of (this act), sections — to —, inclusive) to institute and prosecute without delay appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of (this act, the aforesaid sections).

33. (This act, sections — to —, inclusive)

shall take effect and be in force from and after (its passage and approval and publication (date—).

The Nurserymen's Committee

To the Nurserymen:

At the Portland Convention, a special committee, with myself as chairman, and Mr. Youngers of Nebraska, and Mr. McDonald of Oregon, was appointed to take up the matter of uniform state legislation, and considerable money has been contributed to the special fund for the use of the committee.

Awaiting the subscriptions, the Committee took no action until about December 10th, when Mr. Youngers and myself met at Kansas City, during the sessions of the Western Wholesale Association, and there had the opportunity of conferring with some of the Western people, particularly Mr. Stark, Mr. Stannard, Prof. Hunter of Kansas, and also with Mr. Meehan and Mr. Dayton of the East. Your Committee learned that the National Association of Horticultural Inspectors, being the inspectors in charge in the various states, had at their last annual meeting in January, 1913, appointed a committee on this same subject, of which Prof. J. G. Sanders of Wisconsin was chairman, and that Prof. Sanders was then at work on the bill. Prof. Hunter informed us that the Inspectors' Association would meet at Atlanta, Ga., on December 31st, and your Committee was invited to be present at the meeting and discuss the bill to be presented by Prof. Sanders.

The Atlanta meeting was attended by your chairman, and Messrs. Meehan, Dayton, Stark, Youngers and Berckmans. During a long session, Prof. Sanders' bill was thoroughly considered by his committee and ours, and we found that our ideas, in the main, were not very far apart. Prof. Sanders took the various suggestions under consideration, and expects to revise his bill and within a short time to submit a copy to your Committee, when it will then have our further careful consideration.

We found the sentiment of the inspectors very strongly in favor of uniform state laws, and believe that they are thoroughly in earnest in the idea of harmonizing their own differences, if possible, and harmonizing any differences with the nurserymen, and thus formulating a law which can be heartily supported by the inspectors, the nurserymen and the fruit-growing interests.

Your Committee feels that a great step forward has been taken in this matter and that very much more can be accomplished if the two organizations work together than we could hope to accomplish alone. It is going to be a long and slow job anyway; it cannot be accomplished quickly, but the work is going forward in the right direction and so far with reasonable and satisfactory speed.

It is expected that Prof. Sanders will send a copy of his revised bill within a short time, and you will be kept informed from time to time as to the work of your Committee.

WILLIAM PITKIN, Chairman,
Committee on Uniform State Legislation.

Good Argument For Nursery Salesmen

How the apple growers of Doniphan conquered the extremely dry weather and made money in a season admittedly one of the worst in the history of Kansas was told at the meeting of the Kansas Horticultural society by J. H. Merrill, assistant entomologist at the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan. Also the story of Entomologist Merrill and his work apparently is a vindication of the county demonstration agent theory.

Two years ago Doniphan county orchardists were about ready to give up in despair. Orchards were being attacked with the axe by wholesale. The State Agricultural college took a hand. Merrill was sent to Doniphan county as a demonstration agent, his salary and expenses paid by the state. He did not tell of his work in his address before the Horticultural society; he only told of the results.

Spraying and Pruning

Spraying and pruning are the secrets of success in orcharding, according to Mr. Merrill.

"While there is a state law compelling spraying for the San Jose," said Mr. Merrill, "better results can be obtained by awakening an interest in orcharding in general. The department has had this in view in its work in Doniphan county. The man who sprayed his orchard raised better apples than his neighbor.

"The next step was pruning. These old orchards had seldom, if ever, been pruned. Pruning was considered heresy. The summer of 1913, as every one knows, was a hard one on all living things, but it demonstrated the advantages of modern methods. Those who did not spray orchards had no apples at all. Those who sprayed made good money.

\$300 Profit on One Acre

"I will give a few facts and figures on the results from some of these orchards for 1913. George T. Groh is one of the pioneers of modern orcharding in Wathena. He had 550 trees. In 1912 he began spraying. His best previous record had been 750 bushels of bulk; in 1912 he had 4,200 bushels of sound fruit and 2,000 bushels of bulk. He received \$1,670 for his crop. In 1913 he received \$3,386.11. In other words, he received \$6.09 from every tree, or \$300.45. Adam Groh received \$2,067 from 450 trees or \$229.67 an acre."

The Agricultural college man cited other instances. W. D. McClellan of Blair has 720 trees. In 1911 he realized \$1,069; in 1913 seventy-five barrels brought him \$36.30. Last spring he bought a power sprayer and sprayed his orchard. His crop this fall brought him in \$2,900, or \$4.03 a tree.

Personal

G. C. Brown, Fonthill, Ont., has been elected president of the Niagara, Ont., Fruit Growers' Association.

Dr. Fred R. Mutchler, of Lexington, heads the Kentucky Horticultural Society's list of officers.

E. H. Shallcross, McDonough, Del., was elected president, and Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., secretary-treasurer of the Peninsula Horticultural Society last month. W. F. Allen, Salisbury, Md., and Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., were elected vice-presidents.

Giles N. Talbot and Sanford E. Babson of Santa Ana, Cal., have let a contract extending over a period of four years for the clearing of 1800 acres of almond land in the Paso Robles section, California, purchased last August from John and Mary Hemphill.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange has presented to Frank F. Chase, of Riverside, Cal., a gold watch in recognition of his service in granting full and free use to the orange growers of the state of his invention for separating frozen from sound oranges. Mr. Chase is of the family of Chases, well known Rochester, N. Y., nurserymen. He is vice-president of the National Orange company. A staff representative of American Fruits saw the invention in operation in Whittier, Cal. The presentation to Mr. Chase was by G. Harold Powell, who called attention to the exceeding generosity of a man who would invent a device of inestimable value and then, instead of patenting it and drawing a fine royalty or selling it at a great profit, give it away in the interest of an industry on which so many persons are dependent for livelihood. According to Manager Powell, 3,000 cars of citrus fruit, which would otherwise have

been thrown on the waste heap, were saved and brought almost \$3,000,000 in returns, thereby saving numerous growers from losses that would possibly have meant absolute destruction of their holdings.

A large number of the fruit growers of the Shenandoah valley, now the principal apple production section of the State, attended the annual convention of the Virginia Horticultural Society at Richmond, January 21-23. Frederick county, which two years ago grew one-fourth of the entire crop of the State, was largely represented. During the past five years the Frederick county growers have won nine-tenths of the cash, silver plate and ribbon prizes offered at fruit shows held in connection with the society's annual meetings.

Advertising, like farming, may be ordinary or intensive.

Incorporations

Rothwell Farm and Orchard Co., Martinsburg, W. Va., \$125,000. J. M. Rothwell, et al. Van Nuys Nursery Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; \$25,000; C. B. Hewitt.

Incorporated at Dover, Del.: Castle Hill Orchard Company, Berlin, Md., to grow and deal in apples and other fruits. The capital stock is \$20,000. The incorporators are Orlando Harrison, George Hale Harrison and Henry London Harrison, of Berlin, Md.; John W. Stanton, Snow Hill, Md., and John G. Townsend, Selbyville, Del.

Southern Indiana Fruit Growers Association, Vincennes, Ind., \$20,000; George E. Stephenson et al.

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from Whole French Seedlings. Retail and Wholesale.
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Apple Seedling
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Russian Mulberry
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Apple Trees, 2 years

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healthy lot, strictly first class
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your wants.

Kieffer Pear, 2 years
Peach, Cherry, 1 year
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Good list of varieties

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J. P. CAMPBELL, Jacksonville, Fla.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

City Trees

If conclusions reached by Professor Pierce of Harvard are correct as to the quantity of water which trees drink in through their roots and give out through their leaves, says the Rochester Post-Express, it is hard to see how trees thrive as well as they do in city streets. Much more than half their roots are usually under sidewalks and pavement, and the rainfall on roofs is piped into the sewers instead of being allowed to soak into the tiny grass plot near the foot of the tree. Some of our city trees are dying; a number may be noted along Plymouth avenue which are having a hard fight for life. In some cases their roots may have been cut when gas pipes or other conduits were laid, but often no doubt the water supply is insufficient for their needs.

Professor Pierce made a study of the "Washington elm," a giant tree, though at that time old and decayed. He found that it hung out seven million leaves, exposing a foliage surface of about five acres. As one acre of grass gives off into the air over 6,000 quarts of water in twenty-four hours, he computed that this noble tree sprayed into the air about 8,000 quarts or 260 barrels of water every summer day.

This seems incredible, and yet the amount of moisture a tree gives out into the atmosphere is undoubtedly greater than is usually conceived by people who have given the matter little thought. The refreshing coolness of woodlands is largely due to this, as is the grateful shadow of the tree which

overhangs a porch or window, adding so much to the comfort and delight of life. Nature has ingeniously provided that a tree shall have a fixed temperature of 54 degrees, Fahrenheit, alike in summer heat and winter cold. It is this unvarying temperature therefore as well as their shade which make them veritable oases in the hot white glare of a city street.

New York City is far behind many smaller cities of the country in controlling the planting of trees in its streets and in the care of trees after planting. The landscape engineer of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse is making a very careful reconnaissance survey of street planting in New York in co-operation with the Tree Planting Association of the City for the purpose of securing material which may be used to stimulate interest in more and better street trees. It is believed that the interest aroused will result in the formation of a definite and unified system of tree planting under the direction of a tree planting bureau headed by or made up of trained foresters.

On Grafting Lilacs—C. S. Harrison, of Nebraska, has contributed to a recent issue of Horticulture an interesting article on the grafting of Lilacs, says the Gardeners' Chronicle. He observes that in the Northern states of America Privet is a poor stock, and that he uses *Syringa vulgaris* for grafting. Mr. Harrison insists that of the two types of root of the common Lilac, that with a tap root is the softer, the type with well-developed lateral roots being liable to "sprout." Japanese and Chinese tree Lilacs may be grafted on the latter type of *vulgaris*; the procedure being to wait until the graft has thrown out roots of its own and then to lift the plants and remove all the *vulgaris* roots. The roots of the Rouen Lilac, which also do not sprout, may be used for stocks for any of the *vulgaris* family. The reciprocal graft may also be made. Mr. Harrison speaks highly of the Chinese Tree Lilac, which his firm introduced into the Western States. It grows fast and blossoms in summer, bearing a mass of fragrant white blossom. These Lilacs are best grown on their own roots or as grafts on the "Western Green Ash."

The Trees of Paris—On January 1, 1912, the number of trees on the streets, boulevards, and squares of Paris was 86,686; the number of men employed throughout the year in planting, transplanting, watering, and removing dead trees was 120; and the cost of maintaining these trees was estimated at \$96,500. This total of 86,686 trees is divided as follows: Plantanus, 27,231; Acer, 10,529; Aesculus, 16,705; Ulmus, 13,965; Alnus, 6,820; Paulownia, 1,046; Robinia, 3,747; Tilia, 3,317; Cedrela, 1,531; Sophora, 878; Juglans, 284; Zelkova, 26; Pterocarya, 439; Sorbus, 34; Populus, 26; Quercus, 1; Catalpa, 1; and Fraxinus, 16. On an average 1,100 to 1,200 new trees are planted every year to replace those which have died, been overthrown by carts, automobiles, etc., or which have been removed for other reasons. The city of Paris has large and varied plantations just outside the fortifications where flowers, exotic shrubs, and trees are raised.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Not By Private Investment

Last season over 800 acres in all were taken by the state of Massachusetts and planted with young trees, most of them three years old white pines.

Up to the end of the last season 4480 acres had been taken by the state under the act of 1908 for reforestation purposes. This has been set mostly to white pine, because it is the fastest grower and there is always a good market for it. There has been some Norway spruce and some white ash. During the year the department put out about 1,000,000. They were three-year transplants and came from the state nursery at the agricultural college in Amherst, where the state is now raising its own supplies, instead of buying as it did when the policy was introduced.

When the trees are from 15 to 25 years of age according to growth, they have to be thinned to about half of their original number. Cutting for timber may begin by the time a plantation is 35 years of age, but it is better to wait till they are 50 years old. It is this length of time required for a crop which tends to prevent the development of the forest policy by private enterprise. A man who would set out a plantation would be doing it more for his children than for himself, but the state, being immortal and impersonal, can afford to do what private investors cannot.

A second shipment of 100,000 trees and plants from the Government Plant Introduction Gardens at Chico to all parts of the world is soon to be sent out by parcel post.

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Biota Japonica Filiformis, 1 to 4 ft., fine & all
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Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

Special Reports to "American Fruits"

Pomona Valley Groves—The territory embodied in what is popularly known as the Pomona Valley, produces one-seventh of all the oranges grown in Southern California. With the new trees coming into bearing this year, it is estimated that there are now in the neighborhood of 13,000 acres in bearing fruit, together with many hundreds of acres of young trees. It is estimated that the output will be about 7,000 cars, bringing to the valley approximately \$5,000,000. The prospects for a large additional acreage being set out in trees this year is declared to be excellent. Many acres, especially in the foothill districts, are being placed in shape for the trees.

New Fruit for the Palate—John A. Whetstone, Escondido rancher, has a fine crop of feijoa-sellowiannas. The new product is a tropical fruit that was brought to California from Argentina, South America. Mr. Whetstone has a grove of ninety trees that he secured three years ago from the Coolidge Fernery in Pasadena. The tree is evergreen and beautiful, with a large, beautiful, fragrant flower. The fruit is about the size of a pullet egg, green on the outside with white meat that is rich in flavor, better than the guava, though similar in taste and free from seeds. Mr. Whetstone is testing the new fruit in all culinary lines and will make report later. He declares that if the fruit equals its name it will be a world beater.

President Van Duzee's Pecan Methods—Col. Charles R. Van Duzee of Minnesota, and also of Southern Georgia, has hit upon what I believe is the best pecan system yet devised—pigs, legumes, pecans, says J. Russell Smith in Country Gentleman. He began in 1905 with a hundred and fifty acres of budded pecans on Georgia cleared land. That is pretty much the same thing as saying that he began on poor, poor land. It is astonishing how the South has perfected and developed its specialty of humus-free soils. Colonel Van Duzee had two problems—making a soil and making trees. He has been experimenting with pigs and legumes and pasture from the start, and now he is going forward on the results of his experience.

Varnish Trees Are Ready—The government has 30,000 seedlings of the Chinese wood oil tree which are ready for free distribution among groups of ten or more farmers in various communities in the United States, who are willing to experiment with this remarkable tree, the fruit of which supplies one of the most valuable of the so-called "drying" oils used in making the better grades of varnishes. The seedlings are grown at the government experiment station at Chico, Cal. That the tree can be grown successfully in the country has already been proven, and future experiments will be directed along the line of testing its commercial value as a secondary crop. Among states in which it has already been grown successfully are Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and California. At the present time the United States imports \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth of tung oil every year. This is more than 5,000,000 gallons, and it has been estimated that this can be supplied by trees grown in America.

Six Hundred Pecan Groves—According to the last reports, six hundred pecan orchards, containing a total of 300,000 trees, are under cultivation in states south of Mason and Dixon's line. The pecan is found only in certain parts of this country and Mexico. Originally it grew in a rather restricted area but of recent years has been successfully planted in a much larger stretch of country. In fact the nuts are grown as far north as Illinois and Iowa. The evident age of not uncommon large trees near the gulf coast indicates that the planting of pecans in the

southern states east and south of the area of the natural range of the species has been in progress for more than a century, says a bulletin on the subject. The planting of orchards in those states began with seedling trees about twenty years after the civil war.

Successful Lime-Sulphur Spraying—Although State Zoologist H. A. Surface, of Harrisburg, and his inspectors have discovered and are disseminating a parasite, which is entirely destroying the San Jose scale, Professor Surface announces that it is not wise for fruit growers to depend entirely upon the parasite to destroy the scale in their orchards this season, unless they know that it is present and at work in great numbers. In fact, he issues a special warning against throwing away the spray pump, and says that those persons who have orchards and want fruit, should find out whether or not they have living scale, and if so, prepare to spray this fall after the leaves drop, and again next spring before they appear, with the lime sulphur solution, which has already been so efficient in placing Pennsylvania orchards well to the front for the production of first class fruit.

Profit from Small Fruits—Careful estimate of the small farm productiveness based on results obtained from intensified farming already done in Crow Wing County, Minn., reveals how one small farm of ten acres produced \$2,284 from a variety of crops. No consideration was taken of poultry and dairy products marketed from this farm or of other products used to maintain the family and farm stock. The following table of sales shows the items of cash collected by the farmer:

300 cases strawberries	\$300
260 cases red raspberries.....	397
116 cases blackberries.....	175
312 cases black raspberries.....	270
110 cases gooseberries.....	130
540 cases currants.....	397
113 cases plums.....	105
100 baskets grapes.....	48
312 cases blueberries.....	312

Phoenix, Ariz., May Have Municipal Nursery—City Forester Blackman and M. H. Sharpe, park superintendent, Phoenix, Ariz., attended the recent convention of foresters at Pasadena, Cal. This was the seventh annual convention of the association of the Pacific coast devoted to the cultivation and care of ornamental trees and shrubbery. Mr. Blackman took with him a large number of photographs of the trees of Phoenix and of street scenes in the residence district. He created surprise among the delegates to the convention, most of whom were of the opinion that there were no trees in Phoenix. They were told by Mr. Blackman that there were 20,000 of them, many of them old, large and beautiful and that they were being cared for scientifically as they have been for the last three years. Speaking of the work of the convention, Mr. Blackman said the subject of trees growing in Phoenix had now become of so much importance that he would favor the establishment of a municipal nursery for trees and flowers. In that way the work of ornamenting the streets and parks could be more rapidly extended at a reduced cost. Most of the cities and towns of southern California which are engaged extensively in beautification have already established such nurseries.

Not Every One Can Do This—In the fall, 1912, E. N. Sawyer of Salisbury, N. H., took a barrel of Baldwin apples to the fruit show at Alton, and won an \$85 solid silver pitcher, says the Franklin, N. H. Journal-Transcript. Later that fall, in November, he took the same barrel of apples to the New England Fruit show in Portland, Maine, and won a \$50 silver cup and \$75 in cash. He then sold these apples for \$8. This year

Mr. Sawyer took a barrel of Baldwins to the New Hampshire Fruit Show at Laconia and won the \$85 pitcher for keeps (as it had to be won two years in succession to become the property of a person,) also \$25 in cash for best barrel of apples at the show of any variety in the State of New Hampshire. This same barrel of apples then went to Boston in a truck (85 miles) to the New England Horticultural exhibit and won \$25 cash for best barrel of Baldwins at show from New England, also the sweep-stake prize of \$100 in cash for best barrel of any variety from any State in New England. These two barrels of apples were raised on trees set out by Mr. Sawyer 25 years ago when he was in Franklin high school and were picked from practically the same trees. There have been three New England Fruit shows at Horticultural Hall in Boston, one in Portland, Maine, and one in Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Sawyer has taken first prize at every one of the five. He also took this year in Boston the third prize, \$75 in cash on best 50 boxes of apples. The barrel last year in Boston scored 981 points in 1000. Thus two barrels of apples have netted Mr. Sawyer \$368. It is needless to say that Mr. Sawyer is a big "sticker on spraying."

Headquarters in Seattle—Preferring Seattle to Portland for many financial and other reasons, and especially because of the strategic point this city holds with respect to the trade of the whole Inland Empire, composed of the territory in Washington east of the Cascades and the Panhandle of Idaho, the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, long having its head offices in the Rose City, has decided to establish them in Seattle. R. H. Parsons of this city, is president of the exchange, which since 1910 has been a leading factor in the marketing of the pear and apple crops of Oregon and Washington. The transactions of the company, which is widely known throughout the East and Middle West, aggregate considerably more than \$1,000,000 annually and are very likely to be double that sum during the next season.

Five Dollars a Box Apples—"If the apple growers of Eastern Washington enjoy another year like last they will go on a cash basis absolutely," said Bernard Elliot, of Cashmere, Wash., who has spent the last three years in cultivating a mature orchard of twenty acres. Losses of 1912 were made up this season and a neat surplus drawn off," said Mr. Elliot, "and growers are in a highly optimistic frame of mind. Prices have been high and will go still higher. You need not be surprised if you are paying \$4 and \$5 per box for Winesaps, Yellow Newtowns and Arkansas blacks before May 1 next. The East had a failure, and buyers from that section who thronged into the Cashmere valley a few weeks ago kept quiet about the condition in the East, but they paid cash for the vast amount of fruit they bought. We sold apples f. o. b. Cashmere for \$2 on October 1, and this spells from \$4 to \$5 for consumers in the late spring. All the Cashmere apples are in storage in the hands of Eastern agents, but there is not within 80 per cent. of the storage stocks in Seattle there was at this time a year ago, due to the failure in the East and the heavy demand. The only possible drawback to great prosperity in the Wenatchee valley next season is a short crop and the ravage of blight."

Will Experiment With Olives—The Grass Valley Fruit Lands company of which the principal stockholder is C. E. Clinch, has given an order for 1500 fruit trees for planting on the property of the company west of town. Among the trees that are to be planted is a selection of olives, and if the experiment proves a success hundreds of acres on these hills will be covered with olive trees.

Maine Law For Nursery Salesmen

The following announcement is published widely in Maine:

To avoid any complications which might arise from agents or other dealers who are selling nursery stock doing so without a license, claiming ignorance of the law relating thereto, State Horticulturist A. K. Gardner has given notice that according to the nursery agent law passed by the last legislature, it will be necessary for all agents, and in particular dealers who are handling nursery stock, to procure an agent's license. These licenses may be obtained from the State horticulturist, the price of each being \$3. The state horticulturist further states that no leniency will be shown in this matter, as a strict enforcement is the only means of keeping bogus salesmen out of the state. This law went into effect July 12, 1913.

Carload Pecan Trees Shipped

The rapid growth of the pecan growing industry in South Alabama is shown by the fact that the Florida Nursery and Trading Company of Florida, Ala., recently shipped to Mobile a solid carload of young trees from three to seven feet high raised on the nursery. These trees are of one variety, and will be bearing in from one to five years after transplanting.

Varieties and Hardiness

Continued from Page 35

be far superior to the method adopted by the United States Bureau of Agriculture, which takes in a large area. A small area only should be considered, and some method substituted for gathering the information from such a circumscribed area. The varieties mentioned in the bulletins are supposed to be adapted to a very large territory, while, as a matter of fact, in our own experience we find that certain varieties will not do well in an area of perhaps a hundred

miles or more, while in other circumscribed areas they will do very well. It is a common experience, I think, that some varieties of fruits that may do well in the central part of the state will not do well in the southern part and vice versa. That is where the weakness of this bulletin becomes apparent, and the facts stated are therefore misleading.

Mr. Benham: If we could get the various experiences of the members of this society, dating back a number of years, and then tabulate such experiences, we would have a standard that would be safe to follow.

Mr. Smith: I think some such method would be advisable. That would give us some more definite and reliable information than is furnished in these bulletins.

Mr. Benham: In that event should the society do it or should the state do it?

Mr. Smith: I think the two should cooperate. I think the society should gather the statistics, that is, the experience, as it has been termed, because they are in touch with it, but the state, I think, should finance the scheme.

Mr. Kellogg: Would it not be well to appoint a committee at this meeting to confer and advise with the authorities at Washington before another edition of this bulletin goes out?

Mr. Smith: If you are asking my opinion, I would rather refer that to the society.

Mr. Hawkins: Can we not take it up with the person or persons who edit these bulletins?

Mr. Smith: These are varieties recommended by the American Pomological Society, then rearranged by a committee of that society, then compiled by a specialist or specialists in plant industries whose names appear on the bulletin, and it is then submitted to the secretary of agriculture and it is by him in turn submitted to the people of the United States. The names all appear in the bulletin.

Mr. Brackett: I believe the tree peddler has more to do with placing the various varieties of apples in Minnesota than anything or anybody else. If a tree peddler starts out to sell a lot of trees, whether they are valuable or not, he encourages the sale of that variety. I believe people who are contemplating the planting of an orchard, or the planting of any kind of trees, should consult with the proprietor of the nursery himself in regard to those varieties, because they are posted, while a great many tree peddlers are not posted, they do not know the value of one variety from another. Before you place an order with a tree peddler you had better take the recommendation of the man who grows the trees, or who has them to sell, the nurseryman, I mean, rather than that of the man who is traveling for him.

Charles G. Patten (Iowa): The paper that we have just listened to is a very valuable contribution to the horticulture of the Northwest, and perhaps one of the methods by which we could have the matter that he brings before us corrected would be to have Mr. Smith's paper published, either in the Horticulturist, or as a separate paper, and send it to the secretary or the superintendent of the plant bureau at Washington. The suggestion that Mr. Smith made to subdivide the districts mentioned in the bulletin is the correct one. People who have made a study of horticulture of the Northwest know very well that horticultural conditions in Wisconsin, even only sixty miles from the Minnesota line, are entirely different from what they are at distance in some other direction, and undoubtedly the person who furnished that information received a part of it from just such a district, because in the district of Wisconsin I have mentioned we find the most advanced horticulturists in this western country.

Prof. R. S. Mackintosh: The catalog mentioned by the speaker was first started way back years ago when the American Pomological Society was first founded. When we read the first reports of that society we find that fruit growers met and discussed varieties and that has kept on until we catalogued those varieties, until we have that bulletin. I do not think we should condemn the work of the men who have gone before. They were earnest, the same as you are at the present time. They had a new country, they had difficult problems to solve, the same as we have a new country here and some difficult problems to solve, and they wanted those varieties that would be successful, and they planted such varieties as they considered successful. Everyone of us has a chance to furnish some material that goes into that bulletin if we would only take the trouble to do it. The American Pomological Society asked the Government to print that list because they were unable financially to do it. The question was asked, what should Minnesota do in this instance; it was answered that the society should gather information and the state should pay for it. I want to tell you that you can under no circumstances make it possible to get a list of fruits in any locality that would suit everyone. They have divided the United States into these various districts and furnished the information as they understood it at the time. Men have worked for years in compiling this bulletin. There are varieties in there that we do not know anything about, but there are good varieties mentioned also that have come out and have been planted, and we know they are good because nurserymen have investigated them, and experiment stations have tried them out.

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Shade Trees in Carload Lots

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California Nurserymen Boost their State

Los Angeles County Horticultural Society last month renewed its support of the plan to hold a great floral and plant exhibit in Los Angeles in 1915 and strongly urged that its scope be widened to include more people, organizations and communities, so that practically all Southern California will be represented.

The report of the special committee, which was unanimously adopted, recommended that the society use its efforts not only in arranging an adequate show, but to have the whole project put on a practical, businesslike basis as soon as possible.

"We have the opportunity to make Southern California famous all over the world," said H. W. Kruckeberg, secretary of the California Nurserymen's Association. "If all the people who ought to be and are interested will co-operate we can hold a bigger and more successful exhibit than was ever before attempted. It should be more than a flower show. It should include citrus exhibits and cover a wide horticultural range.

"It is one of the greatest opportunities that has ever presented to any community," said D. W. Coolidge, president of the California Nurserymen's Association. "Its scope should extend beyond the city of Los Angeles and even beyond the county. There is no country in the world where so wide a range of vegetation can be grown as here. There are many fruits, not commonly known that are being successfully grown here. All these

advantages can and ought to be shown to the world in 1915, when it can be done most effectively."

Dr. J. G. Stover, the Adams County, Pa., apple king, has purchased a 150-acre farm adjoining his Edgewood orchards and will plant 6,000 additional apple trees next spring.

The raising of English walnuts is to be tried in Connecticut. Edwin C. Pomeroy of Lockport, N. Y., has recently established a young grove on the Starr Kinney farm, at Northville.

The board of public works of Los Angeles, Cal., under an appropriation of \$3,500 by the council provided for many of the city's unemployed last month by having them plant trees on city thoroughfares which connect with the county good roads.

It is reported that after years of tedious experiments, Prof. Paul Evans, director of the Missouri Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, believes that his success in crossing the Ben Davis with the Jonathan apple will merit the award of the Wilder medal by the American Pomological Society.

In view of the falling off in the cultivation of fruit trees in the neighborhood of Lima, Peru, the government had ordered a special section to be set apart in the School of Agriculture to serve as a nursery for fruit trees.

Mayor Enloe, McAlester, Okla., has set apart a day to be known as Tree Day and issued a proclamation asking every citizen to plant trees that day. Over 3,500 trees have been donated for the public parks. These will be planted by a force of convicts from the State penitentiary. The citizens will plant as many more in private grounds and parkings.

In a thorough and comprehensive forecast, based on reports from correspondents and fruit growers all over the trucking belt, the Carolina Fruit and Truckers Journal, in its last issue, predicts an increased acreage for the coming year, not only in strawberries but in peaches, dewberries, plums, cantaloupes, watermelons and grapes throughout the Eastern Carolina section.



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Pear, Apple, Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myroblan and Angers Quince Stocks
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Against 12 cents (Cost of Postage) and 25 cents—Cost of the Volume—(which sum of 25 cents will be refunded at the first Order of the value of least \$10), our General Illustrated descriptive and analytical Catalogue (Edition A. F.), 385 Pages and 135 explanatory Vignettes giving the full descriptive Nomenclature with Prices of all the Plants which we cultivate, will be sent free to any person applying for same.

Panama-Pacific Exposition

"The finest advisory committee that has ever been assembled in the interests of any department of any exposition is that which is co-operating with the Department of Horticulture at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition," says George A. Dennison, chief of the department, whose portrait appeared at page 118 of the November, 1913 issue of *American Fruits*.

"As an evidence of the zeal with which this advisory membership is going at the work, let me give a brief quotation from their several letters in which they accepted the onerous and taxing duties of the position."

J. B. Pilkington, American Association of Nurserymen: "I will be pleased to serve in any way possible as an individual grower or as president of my association."

H. C. Irish, secretary National Council of Horticulture: "I assure you of my earnest co-operation in furthering a great horticultural exhibition."

J. P. Brown, International Society of Arboriculture: "I shall be very glad to co-operate with the management in any way that I can. It is my intention to urge our members to be there."

Fred E. Grover, secretary National Association of Retail Nurserymen: "I will use such influence as I may have with the members of our organization to encourage a large nursery exhibit."

L. A. Goodman, president American Pomological Society, Kansas City, Mo.: "I shall do my best to serve you and the cause and will try to bring the meeting to your city."

National Nut Growers

Members of the executive committee of the National Nut Growers Association last month decided upon October 28-30, as dates for the 1914 meeting. The place is Thomasville, Ga.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.
FREDONIA, N. Y.

GROWERS OF

Grapevines Currants
Gooseberries Blackberries

Leading varieties well rooted. Write for prices naming kinds and quantity wanted.

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Protect Your Trees

DON'T take chances with your young trees. One rabbit will kill many in a single night. Mice and cut worms will damage and destroy them if you don't protect them. Get dollars' worth of protection at a fraction of a cent cost by using

Hawkeye Tree Protectors

Absolute protection against gnawers and borers. Prevent trees from becoming skinned and bruised by cultivator or lawn mower. Made of elm veneer, chemically treated. Easily put on and will last until tree is beyond needing protection. Don't wait until some of your trees are killed—order Hawkeye Protectors now. Regular size 16 inches wide, 26 inches high. Price in lots of 100—1 cent apiece, in lots of 1000—½ cent apiece. Special sizes made to order. Write for circular and samples.

We make Fruit Baskets—get our prices.

Burlington Basket Company
123 Main St., Burlington, Iowa



The Round Table—In Common Council

The New Express Tariffs

Editor American Fruits:

The new express tariffs, effective February 1st, are now being distributed and they are somewhat different from that which was stated in the paper that was read at the meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen. That paper was written from information as found in daily papers and from opinions expressed by various employees of the express companies.

To illustrate and correct any misconception that might be made on account of the paper referred to, a comparison between the old and new rate on nursery stock between Louisiana, Missouri and Dansville, New York, will show the relative difference between the two rates.

Pounds.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
1	.35	.23
2	.35	.24
3	.35	.26
4	.35	.28
5	.35	.30
6	.35	.31
7	.35	.31
8	.35	.31
9	.35	.31
10	.35	.31
11	.35	.33
30	.75	.63
40	1.00	.78
50	1.25	.94
60	1.50	1.10
70	1.75	1.26
80	2.00	1.41
90	2.25	1.57
100	2.50	1.73

The old rate was general special or about 20 per cent. less than merchandise rate, while the new rate is second class.

From one to twelve pounds and seventeen to one hundred pounds the new rates are lower than the old rates, but from thirteen

WANTED

RELIABLE WORKING FOREMAN to take charge of one of our branch nurseries of one hundred acres, growing mostly fruit stock. Please reply stating age, experience, wages desired, etc., to C. R. BURR & COMPANY, Manchester, Conn.

SURPLUS APPLE

10,000 Duchess, Baldwin, Astrachan, Grimes, Spy, Maiden's Blush and Stark.
SURPLUS PEACH—Kalamazoo, Smock, Gold Drop, Salway, Lemon Free.
SURPLUS PEAR—Kieffer. General variety of scions.

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All well-known varieties

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Roses on Canina, etc., etc.

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to sixteen pounds they are slightly higher. Taken as a whole the new rates show between twenty-five and thirty per cent. reduction. Practically, no state rate, that is business done wholly in one state, is affected by the new interstate rates.

The Public Service Commission of Missouri, and express companies have agreed on a new basis of state rates, which when put into effect, will show an average reduction of about 11 per cent.

There will be no terminal charge of 10c. on each package as stated in the paper at the Kansas City meeting. The above written for the benefit of the nurserymen.

CHAS. SIZEMORE, Chairman,

Transportation Committee, A. A. N.

A Progressive Movement

Editor American Fruits:

I wish to congratulate you upon your stand regarding my paper before the Western Association of Nurserymen which you published in your January number.

Your statement in your editorial "While this seems a drastic and impractical way of getting at the trouble, it may be it will prove the only way," means that your publication has the nerve and back bone to champion a progressive movement without waiting until a majority is on that side. Again let me commend you and thank you for the courtesy of giving my paper the publicity which you have given it.

THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO.

J. Moncrief, Prest.

Winfield, Kan., Jan. 17, 1914.

Washington Tree Quarantine

The Washington State Horticultural Society at its recent meeting in Walla Walla instructed its legislative committee to prepare a general horticultural bill which the association can support, and which will remedy as many defects of the present law as possible. The committee on resolutions favored a rigid quarantine law for all fruits and trees shipped from other states. Rigid inspection of nursery stock was killed in debate. The association will boost for a national apple day. A new committee to study by-products problems was created.

Fifty exclusive Nursery News items in the last issue of American Fruits, forty-seven in the previous one and fifty-four in the one before that. A rate of more than six hundred a year!

Is your subscription paid in advance so as to insure receipt of every copy?

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS

Bright Prospects for Uniformity

Editor American Fruits:

The National Nurserymen's Association endorsed a proposition for a uniform inspection law and appointed a committee which found out that the entomologists and state inspectors had also at their convention a year ago, appointed a committee to work along the same line. At the State Inspector's Convention held at Atlanta this winter the nurserymen's committee met with them, and a proposed bill was introduced for the consideration of the convention, and was referred back to the committee for further consideration to be reported next year.

I think the prospect for a uniform law is very much brighter on account of the entomologists also working along the same line, and from the spirit which developed at the convention, it would seem that the nurserymen and inspectors would be able to get together on a bill; and with both parties working behind it, makes the prospects very much brighter for uniform legislation in the course of time than we had any reason to expect when the Nurserymen's Association appointed a committee at Portland last year.

J. H. DAYTON.

Painesville, O., Jan. 19, 1914.

Peach trees are being grubbed out by thousands in the Yakima valley, Washington, owing to the fact that growers have not been able to obtain a satisfactory return for this fruit. The peach trees had been planted as "fillers" in a majority of cases, although in some instances the land had been planted to peaches alone. Some of the poorer apple trees are also being taken out and replaced with better varieties.

TO THE TRADE

A surplus of Am. W. Elm and Silver Maple, in grades from 1 1/4 in. to 5 in. cal, well grown on from 5 to 10 sq. ft. of ground per tree. Large grades root-pruned.

We have been furnishing and planting parks and landscapes with such trees for years, losing only about 3 to 5 trees per thousand. The lease on land expires this spring. Will quote attractive prices on car lots, mixed or otherwise. Also, Forsythia, Philadelphus and Spiraea, in varieties. If interested, file your complaint, for prices.

C. V. NURSERIES

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FOR SPRING OF 1914

We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices. JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Carrollton, Ill.

Cherry Seedlings

We have made a specialty of growing Cherry Seedlings for several years and we have this season the finest and largest stock we have ever grown. To those who are in the market for cherry stock we would be pleased to send samples and quote prices. Special low prices for spring delivery.

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Mich.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Important Proceedings of Horticultural Societies

Massachusetts Fruit Growers

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association in session in Springfield, last month, voted to join the American Pomological Society. The bill making it unlawful to keep anything in cold storage more than ninety days was opposed in the interest of apples.

In his address President H. L. Frost said: "Our duties are manifold and we have not yet commenced to fulfill them.

"The first and most important is to prevent the fruit craze, so widespread at present, from carrying the ignorant and unfitted city man to the fruit farm without proper equipment. It has been estimated that 90 per cent. of the fruit trees being planted will never produce first-grade fruit. If this percentage is a fair estimate, how can we save those who are making this loss? Only by education.

"Fruit growing has become one of the most scientific branches of agriculture and, at the same time, most lucrative. It cannot be carried through successfully except by hard physical work, careful thought, much patience and quite an investment. It requires several years to start an orchard before you get any returns and a beginner should look at orcharding from all angles before changing his occupation.

"Second. We should be good mixers and willing to exchange information of value. Each of us being benefited by any improvement in the quality of our fruit and by increasing the production from his state. In 1909 there were 500,000 less bushels of apples produced in Massachusetts than in 1839. In 1910 there were 484,000 less apple trees in Massachusetts than in 1900. Does this look like overproduction?

"Third. We should regain the confidence of the purchasing public by giving them an honest pack, which we are not doing at the present time. The Western grower has robbed us of our own market by giving the consumer a square deal and has put us to shame. Now, again, we are trying to bunc-

the public by using the Western box and filling it with second and third-grade apples and soon we will have this package discredited for Eastern apples."

The Massachusetts association has more than a thousand members and is the largest and strongest of its kind in New England. The next annual convention will be held in

J. Norris Barnes, of Barnes Bros. Nurseries, Yalesville, Conn., president of the Connecticut Pomological Society, said that much of the nursery stock and a good deal of the fruit used in Massachusetts is produced in Connecticut. The problems that confront the fruit grower are the same in Connecticut as in Massachusetts. The deer problem is one that vexes many of the Connecticut fruit growers. The work of the Hampden county improvement league is doing much to benefit the farmer and orchardist, Mr. Barnes said.

Prof. William Hurd said that more apples are produced in the northwestern section of Massachusetts than in the whole state of Oregon. No state is making such strides in apple raising as Massachusetts, he said, and the growers are learning to appreciate the value of careful attention to their orchards. Worcester.

New York Fruit Growers

President L. L. Morrell in his annual address to the New York State Fruit Growers' Association urged honest methods in packing. "I'm sorry for the man who is ashamed to put his name on his goods," he said. Prof. W. G. Spillman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on the government's investigation of the cost of growing apples. During the past year investigations have been made and reports compiled on 425 fruit farms in the states of New York, Virginia and Ohio. Professor Spillman exhibited a number of charts showing cost of production in different parts of New York state. The old officers of the Association were re-elected.

Nurserymen listed among the exhibitors included Kelly Bros., Reilly Bros., F. W. Wells and Maloney Bros., of Dansville; Heberle Bros., Brighton; F. J. Burnette, Webster; Harrison Nurseries, Berlin, Md., and Samuel Fraser of Geneseo.

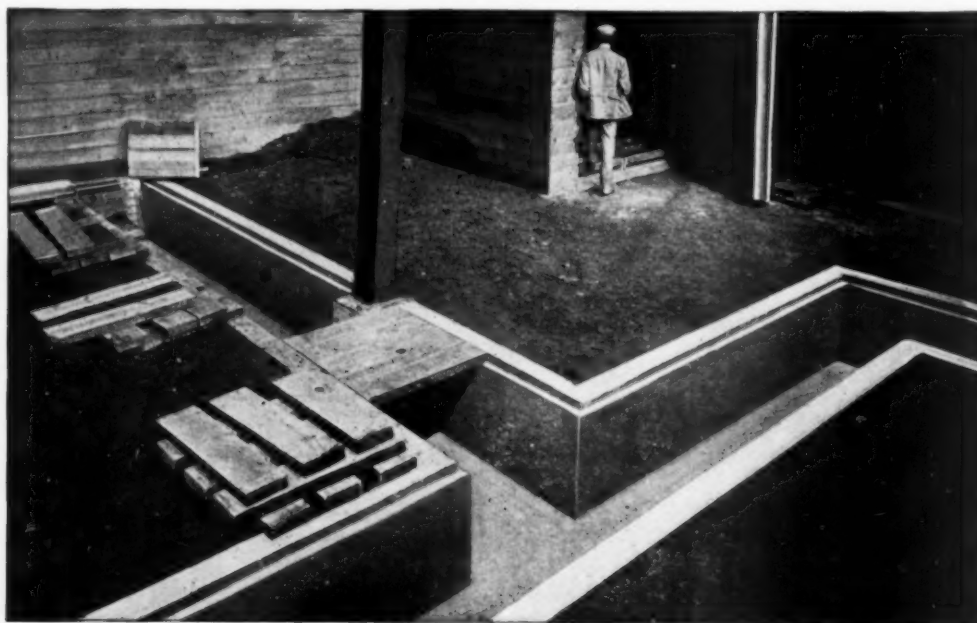
Eastern Fruit Growers

The Eastern Fruit Growers' Association, composed of horticulturists of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and southern Pennsylvania, at a meeting in Washington last month, decided to raise \$2,500 to make a determined fight for lower freight rates for the fruit from its section to the Southern and Western markets.

The horticultural societies of each state will be asked to contribute \$500 to the fund necessary to be raised to carry the fight through the interstate commerce commission.

S. L. Lupton, of Winchester, presided at the meeting. It was pointed out that New York apple growers can lay their fruit in Southern and Western cities at much less freight cost than the Virginia growers, who are almost within the striking distance of the markets. For an illustration, New York has a cheaper fruit rate to New Orleans than Virginia. Lockport, N. Y., the apple center, can ship apples to Richmond at 15 cents per hundred weight. The valley section, close by, is required to pay 11 cents. The Virginia apple growers claim these freight rates to Southern points are discrimination against them.

There are somewhat more than 500 recognized tree species in the United States, of which about 100 are commercially important for timber. Of the 500 recognized species, 300 are represented in the government's newly acquired Appalachian forests. All American species, except a very few subtropical ones on the Florida keys and in extreme southern Texas, are to be found in one or another of the national forests.



Interior of Packing House of Herbert Chase, Delta, Colo., looking into one of the Fumigators; showing cold air ducts (concrete) built beneath floor level and one of the plugs (against the wall) for closing ducts. See Page 36.

The Status of Everbearing Strawberries

Our great plant breeders, such as Mr. Cooper of New York, Mr. Rockhill of Iowa and Burbank of California, all have been very busy till now we have some 20 or more varieties of ever bearing strawberries which have been placed upon the market, some of which have not been very satisfactory and have had a tendency to discourage the further planting of the everbearing strawberries; two of these varieties are the Autumn and Pan American; the latter varieties are poor plant makers and the plants are feeble in growth and the berries small in size; the Autumn is a pistillate variety and not really a genuine everbearing variety, only fruiting under very favorable circumstances and not then unless planted with some staminate or male variety.

The five varieties that are producing great crops of fine large berries during all the summer and fall months are the Productive, Progressive, Americus, Iowa and Superb. They have been tested and they have proved themselves beyond any possible doubt to be genuine everbearing varieties, producing large crops of fine large berries continually from spring till freezing weather in the fall. Of these varieties the Progressive is the most persistent bearer, as it bears a heavy

crop of fruit from both old and the new set plants alike all fall till snow flies and are berries of the very finest flavor that satisfies the palate and sell well in the markets. Mr. Mansburgh claims that with the proper attention given the Progressive they will yield berries enough during the fall months to net \$1000 per acre if sold for but 25 cents a quart, which in our estimate is very low. Our local markets paid us from 50 to 75 cents for every quart that we had to spare and was not then well supplied. Any town of 5000 to 8000 population should consume 300 or more quarts each day and not be well supplied.—J. H. Bradley in Texas Farm and Residence.

Another Salesman Pointer

"I have just been talking with some apple buyers from Chicago and St. Louis," said Charles G. Humphrey in Lincoln, Neb., recently, "and they told me that the apples grown in Nebraska, and especially South-eastern Nebraska, command better prices, and there is a greater demand for them than any apple grown. The apples raised in the celebrated Hood River Valley in Oregon, which for years enjoyed the distinction of being the best apple grown, do not compare in flavor with the apples grown in Southeastern Nebraska.

"In Richardson County alone," continued Mr. Humphrey, "there has already been shipped out nearly 600 cars, and the shipping season is not over yet. One of our heaviest apple growers, A. J. Weaver, who has about 200 acres in apple trees, will realize \$35,000 from his orchards. E. L. Bowen, another man who has an eighty-acre orchard, will receive for his crop over \$10,000.

"Somehow our Jonathan apples," said Mr. Humphrey, "have a flavor which no other apple-growing section seems to have. Our soil and climate and our manner of looking after the orchards has a tendency to give those apples just the right kind of flavor that makes them so much desired. Another apple that we raise down there is the Grimes Golden. I could show you samples of these apples which are so clear that you can hold them up to the light and they seem to be nearly transparent. They have a pleasing flavor, which, somehow, no other section gives them and they almost seem to dissolve in the mouth.

"Men who own these orchards have a richer gold mine right at their door than the Klondike ever produced, and it does not need the hard work and the privations of an Alaskan climate to develop it."

The Stockton, Cal., Arbor Club will buy trees for distribution for planting along country roads and on school premises.

New orange groves are daily laid out by Orange county, Fla., growers.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

A Century's Span

An advance edition de luxe of "Stark Bros. Centennial Fruits" has been sent out by the well known Louisiana, Mo., Company. Almost a hundred years ago, Judge James Stark, orchardist, jurist and soldier of the war of 1812, planted the first fruit trees in the new land of the Louisiana Purchase and founded the Stark Nurseries. The handsome illustrated description of these nurseries now sent out is dedicated to Judge James Stark and to Clarence M. Stark, former president of the company, whose judgment and energy were largely the cause of the nurseries' success. Lithograph plates of the fruits of which the company makes a specialty are shown together with half-tone engravings and descriptive matter. It is altogether a strikingly attractive and appropriate tribute to the wisdom of the founder and the ex-president and at the same time a splendid testimonial of the progressiveness and success of the present management. It is a handsome publication throughout.

HARD WOOD CUTTINGS

We offer a choice lot of the following cuttings and are prepared to ship promptly

CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY CUTTINGS

White Grape	Red Cross	Versailles
North Star	Lees Prolific	Perfection
Victoria	Black Naples	Josselyn
Fay's	Black Victoria	Houghton
Red Dutch	Wilder	Downing
White Dutch	London Market	Pearl
Long Bunch	Holland	

MISCELLANEOUS CUTTINGS

Orange Quince	California Privet
Golden Willow	Idota Privet
Lombardy Poplar	Amoor River
Volga Poplar	Matrimony Vine
Carolina Poplar	Dorothy Perkins Rose
Spiraea Van Houtel	Red Twig Dogwood

SMALL TRANSPLANTING STOCK FOR LINING OUT OR MAILING

1,000 White Dutch	5,000 Pomona
15,000 Red Cross	25,000 London Market
15,000 North Star	45,000 Wilder
10,000 Victoria	30,000 California Privet
10,000 Cherry	10,000 Houghton
15,000 White Grape	10,000 Downing
20,000 Red Dutch	10,000 Pearl

We also have a good assortment of grape cuttings and our usual stock of small fruit plants.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

W. T. HOOD & CO.

"Old Dominion Nurseries"

RICHMOND, VA.

Growers of a Complete Line of

General Nursery Stock

Write us for quotations on California Privet 1 and 2 year Extra Fine

Peach Seed-Tenn. & N. C. Naturals—We have a few hundred bushels we are offering at market prices.

NOTICE

To all American Nurserymen and Seedmen desiring to keep in touch with commercial horticulture in England and the continent of Europe. Your best means of doing this is to take in the

HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER

Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Impartial reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

Established 1883

A. & C. PEARSON, Lowdham, Nottingham, Eng.

36th YEAR

PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

SPRING OF 1914

We offer a Complete Line of Nursery Stock Consisting of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,
Grape, Currant, Gooseberry,
Small Fruits, Maple Norway,
Maple Schwedlerii, Maple Silver,
Poplar Carolina, Poplar Volga,
Elm American, Sycamore Oriental,
Sycamore American, Mountain Ash,
Box Alder, Althea, Hydrangea,
Barberries, Syringas, Weigellas,
Clematis, Honey Suckle, Wistaria,
Ampelopsis, Roses, Evergreens,
California Privet, Buxus, Weeping Trees,
Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings,
Black Locust Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,
Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and prices are such that it will pay you to investigate. Come and see us or write.

J. K. HENBY & SON
Greenfield, Ind.

FOREST TREES

Seedlings and Transplants, in largest quantities grown, for reforestation or lining out by

H. H. PEIN, Halstenbek, Germany

Established 1847

Address all inquiries for traders etc. to our Sole American Agents

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK

P. O. Box 752, or 51 Barclay Street

Plans for American Association Convention

Editor American Fruits:

The Ohio Nurserymen at their meeting January 21, in Cleveland, arranged the following entertainment for the American Association in June:

One afternoon an automobile ride through the parks and boulevards of the city. This afternoon of course, will be left to the program committee of the American Association, but we would suggest that it be Friday afternoon, if it is convenient to arrange that date.

One evening moonlight ride on the lake.

One evening a banquet and other entertainment.

There will also be a theatre or matinee party for the ladies in addition to the above, some afternoon.

The city forester and the city department have entered into the matter of entertainment in taking the association through the parks and boulevards, so that the nurserymen can depend upon this event moving off in the proper manner. Cleveland is justly proud of the park and boulevard system on which they have been working for a number of years and which at present nearly encircles the city, and will in time completely encircle it.

W. B. COLE, Chairman

Entertainment Committee A. A. N.
Painesville, O.

January 23, 1914.

New York State Fruit Growers will hold their eastern meeting in Poughkeepsie, February 19-20.

From the Secretary's Office

Editor American Fruits:

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will this year be held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 24-26. It is somewhat early to furnish much that is definite in regard to the arrangements for what is hoped will prove to be the largest and most interesting gatherings of the Association. The central location of the convention city will make it comparatively easy for the majority of the membership to attend; the time of meeting will also operate favorably to that end.

Reports from the committees responsible for the general arrangements, such as hotel, program, exhibits and local entertainment indicate that good progress is being made. From the favorable comments heard regarding the selection of hotel, the Hollenden, as convention headquarters, it is evident that no mistake has been made.

President Pilkington, as chairman of committee on membership, the latter being composed of the state vice-presidents, is hopeful of encouraging results.

The secretary will soon be able to announce particulars of railroad facilities, and is now engaged in preparing the annual appeal for early renewal of memberships and reservation of badge book spaces. Those seeking information should address the secretary, 204 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN HALL, Secretary.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Ohio Nurserymen

The seventh annual convention of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association was held at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, January 21. Following an address by the president, W. N. Scarff, the reports of the secretary and the treasurer were presented; also reports on nursery and orchard inspection and on stock and trade conditions.

The following addresses were made:

"Is the law requiring orchardists in close proximity to nurserymen, to spray, being enforced?" Prof. N. E. Shaw.

"What is the best summer spray for controlling San Jose scale?" Robert George.

"Are prices of nursery stock in keeping with cost or production?" W. F. Bohlander.

"Are the parcel post rates on nursery stock satisfactory?" H. S. Day.

"Should the law requiring a license fee from agents representing Ohio Nurserymen be repealed?" A. R. Pickett.

"Prospects for a uniform inspection law," J. H. Dayton.

"Cleveland's Park System," John Boddy, Superintendent Parks.

Officers were re-elected as follows: President, W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle; secretary, W. B. Cole, Painesville; treasurer, A. R. Pickett, Clyde; executive committee, Robert George, Painesville; A. R. Dinsmore, Troy; T. B. West, Perry; W. F. Bohlander, Tippecanoe City; J. W. Gaines, Xenia.

The L. W. Hall Company, Cutler Building, Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated. Capital stock \$2,500.

French Fruit Stocks

**MAHALEB, MYROBOLAN, MAZZARD,
QUINCE, APPLE, PEAR 1 Year Transp.**

MARIANA Cuttings

Large Stock of Norway Maples

From 4 to 12 ft.

Schwedleri Maple 5 to 8 feet, Cornus Elegans

2 to 3 feet

RIVERS PURPLE BEECH, 1 to 3 feet, grafted

VIBURNUM PLICATUM, 1 1-2 to 2 feet

**EVERGREENS SEEDLINGS AND
TRANSPLANTS**

HEMLOCKS 10 to 12 ins., Transp'd

**General Assortment of Hardy Shrubs
ALTHAEA, SPIREAS, HYDRANGEA,
DEUTZIA,**

**PRIVETS, WEIGELA, etc., All sizes
HERBACEOUS PAEONIES, LOW PRICES**

**MANETTI AND GRIFFERIE CUTTINGS,
BRIARS, POLYANTHA, RUGOSA SEEDLINGS
ROSES, MOSS, HYBR. PERP. CLIMBERS
TEAS AND HYBRID. TEAS**

WRITE FOR ENGLISH TRADE LIST

Desfosse-Thuillier Fils & Co.

Orleans, France

No Agents

For Winter and Early Spring Shipment

WE OFFER THE TRADE

APPLE—2 yr. buds, all grades above 11-16. Can do a few cars in extra heavy, 1 in. up. Just the stock for fancy city trade. General assortment.

APPLE—1 year buds. General assortment in all grades.

CHERRY—2 year. Largely Richmond, in 3-4 in. up.

PEACH—1 yr. General assortment. All grades.

PLUM AND APRICOT—General assortment. All grades.

PEAR—2 yr. Bartlett, Garber, Duchess. 1 yr. Pear in general assortment.

PECANS, FIGS, MULBERRY, EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, ETC. ETC.

We are in especially good position to make attractive prices in car load shipments. Your want list will be appreciated.

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY

J. R. MAYHEW, Pres.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

20,000,000

STRAW-BERRY DEW-BERRY PLANTS

Over 100 varieties of strawberries, including the best fall-bearing sorts.

Lucretia and Austin dewberry, fine tipped plants.

Furnishing nurserymen and associations my specialty for ten years.

All plants fully graded and selected.

If we are not already furnishing you, write for our list. Prices low for QUALITY plants.

E. W. TOWNSEND, The Fair Dealing
Nurseryman
Berry Street, SALISBURY, MD.

Nursery Stock Will Be Needed Here

The manner in which the co-operative marketing plan has been taken up in the Mississippi Valley states is nothing less than a revelation. At last month's conference in Columbia, Mo., the states of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Iowa were represented. The representatives of the state associations as well as the representatives of the fruit growers exchanges of the states expressed confidence that the valley states would be found to rank among the best in the nation as fruit producers when marketing was made a science through co-operative endeavor.

A federation of co-operative associations was formed at the meeting and next winter as a result of the preliminary work an interstate fruit and produce exchange will be permanently organized. During the present year, statistics will be gathered in the various states and compiled at Columbia so that the importance of the fruit growing industry may be properly estimated.

FROM VARIOUS POINTS

The Utah Horticultural Society will meet in Murray, February 9-11. The Utah Fruit Growers' Association did a \$200,000 business last year.

Connecticut Pomological Society will meet in Hartford, February 3-4. G. H. Vroom, Nova Scotia; H. W. Collingwood, Rural New Yorker; Dr. W. E. Britton, state entomologist and others will speak.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held its fifty-ninth annual meeting in York, Pa., January 20-22, with several hundred members present. Prof. H. A. Surface gave a talk on "Better Fruit at Less Cost."

The court action of the American Nursery Company, of New York, against F. W. Kelsey, formerly its president, has been decided by the referee, Benjamin Jackson, in favor of the plaintiff. The amount involved, \$420.67, has been paid.

The Willowdean Nursery, at Sparta, Ky., recently furnished plants, shrubs and flowers, to the value of \$600, for use in decorating the grounds around the new residence of F. M. Sackett, a Louisville coal magnate.

Clayton B. Lewis, son of H. B. Lewis, Russellville Nursery, Portland, Ore., is in Europe visiting nurseries and studying horticulture in Germany and France.

California inspectors are publishing throughout the state this notice: "Remember that no peach, apricot or nectarine tree, or any peach pit, or bud, graft or scion, will be admitted from the states of Massachusetts,

setts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas, Nevada or Florida, as peach yellows is known to exist in those states."

The Florida Horticultural Society will meet early in May.

At the apples show conducted by the Ohio Horticultural Society in Cleveland last month, W. W. Frarsworth, Waterville, had two carloads of fruit on exhibition; Harvey G. Wiley, Governor Cox and Mayor Baker were speakers.

About 700 members of the Puyallup & Sumner association attended the annual meeting at Puyallup, Wash., last month. President Paulhamus occupied the chair. The financial statement showed cash receipts for 1913 to be \$878,759.22; checks issued, \$854,848.91; cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1914, \$23,910.21.

Virginia Horticultural Society met in annual session in Richmond, January 21. The fruit exhibit was the largest in its history. Dr. M. B. Waite, Dr. S. W. Fletcher, S. L. Lupton, President William A. Pratt and Secretary Walter Whately were speakers.

Electricity supplanted gasoline for exhibitors at the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society in Rochester last month. Among the participants in the long programme were Prof. U. P. Hedrick, George T. Powell, Dr. W. H. Jordan and President William C. Barry.

In Nevada county, California, D. F. Norton is advising fruit growers as follows: "On ordering trees it is always best to order them through one of our banks. Deposit the amount of your order with your bank and with the understanding that the trees are not to be paid for until they have passed inspection. This will very often avoid trouble and delay. For instance, if you have ordered a shipment of trees from some other state and paid for them in advance, and the shipment is condemned upon arrival here, it might be some time before you got your money back, besides being put to inconvenience and expense."

The Omaha Growers' association has added an item to Nebraska's production record according to figures on file with the state board of agriculture. The sales for 1913 run about \$72,000.

"In the case of public affairs involving good morals, good business, sound finance, good government and enlightened political economy, I hold that the trade and technical press not only can but should, with wise discretion and sincere patriotism, do their part in pushing upward the standards and therefore the welfare of the entire country." —Charles T. Root, president of the United Publishers Corporation, New York.

The Publisher's Desk

A Year Around Market.

Advertising creates a year around market. How? By inducing thought on the subject of stock needed, or that may be needed, and a consideration of offerings at times when pressure of other matters does not detract from a full appreciation of what a business announcement intends to convey. This is one of the prime reasons for the success of all the year around advertisers. They are the bulwarks of the trade, and naturally they have first call when anything in their line is needed.

The occasional advertiser is handicapped by the fact that what he offers spasmodically has been offered regularly and persistently by those whose names have become household words through steady publicity.

In a surprisingly short time the nurserymen who advertise the year around to the trade establishes a standing which he would never attain by spasmodic advertising.

Take the case of F. W. Watson & Co., for instance. Many in the trade know that this company has for a long time grown apple and pear seedlings on a large scale. But as a result of the persistent full page advertising by this firm during the past year, it may well be doubted that there is a nursery concern of consequence in any part of the country that is not fully informed on this firm's specialty. This result cannot be attained by occasional advertising, for such advertising can only be effective upon a portion of the trade—that portion which at the moment is in a receptive mood and takes time to read the message. Persistent advertising is bound to reach all when in that mood—some at one time, and others at another time. As a result of a year's continuous prominent advertising, F. W. Watson & Co., have established a reputation not only of being the leading growers of apple and pear seedlings in America, but also of growing seedlings for the trade upon a high standard and with original and painstaking methods. It pays to advertise, whether as specialist or general grower.

APPLE SEED APPLE TREES APPLE SEEDLINGS

All Vermont-grown Prices on application. Seed and seedlings for immediate shipment. F. H. McFARLAND, Box 3, Hyde Park, Vermont

DORMANT ROSES Field Grown—Own Roots

No. 1 HP's, 4 to 5 Canes 2 1-2 to 3 ft.
No. 1 HT's 3 to 4 Canes 1 to 1 1-2 ft.

Alfred Colcomb 200, Baby Rambler 800, Burbank 400, Caroline Testout 1,400, Clie, 200, Clothilda Sweet 700, Conrad F. Meyer 700, Crimson Rambler 1,000, Dorothy Denison 1,800, Dorothy Perkins 2,400, Eugene Furst, 400, General Jacqueminot 1,200, Gruss An Tepitz 900, Helen Gould, 600, Hugh Dixon 300, Kaiserine A. V. 800, Magna Charta 600, Maman Cochet 1,000, Paul Neyron 300, Persian Yellow 100, Prince Camille de Rohan 100, Rosa Rugosa 200, Ulrich Brunner 200, Wm. R. Smith 300, White Cochet 700.

Write for prices

STARK-OZARK Mountain Grown Plants
WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES,

Sta. S. S. 27,

Neosho, Missouri

Apple and Peach Trees Direct From Grower

1000 acres in strong, healthy trees. Guaranteed true to name! Our trees have sturdy roots--start growth quickly--bear profitable crops earlier.

We fill orders promptly and give you stock that will be sure to please. Get in touch with us before buying elsewhere.

1,000,000 one year old apple trees.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
WINCHESTER, TENN.

Our Orchard In the Canal Zone

A recent issue of the Canal Record, the official bulletin of the Panama canal commission, makes the announcement that the government is going into the fruit and cane raising business on a limited scale. Already the subsistence department of the canal government, the Record announces, has taken charge of several large estates in the canal zone, the title to the lands having passed to the United States through awards for damages made to the owners by the federal joint land commission. The land lies along the line of the relocated Panama railroad.

Over 1000 avocado seeds have already been planted, all from Jamaican stock. Recognizing the impossibility of at once determining the best grades to adopt, various kinds will be planted and then budded on to other stock in a way to procure the best results. It is not intended to import budded orange and grapefruit trees from the United States, as the experience of others has shown that they do not thrive well under local conditions, but to bud from native pedigreed stock. This plan will give all the better known tropic varieties a trial, and by gradually eliminating the undesirable kinds, to arrive eventually at a standard. This high class stock will also be available for dissemination throughout the republic of Panama."

Women In Horticulture

Club women of Philadelphia have formed the National Horticultural and Agricultural Association, the objects of which are to advance the interests named and to obtain positions for women trained in horticulture and agriculture.

The work of the school of horticulture at Ambler has led to an increasing interest in garden pursuits among women and is largely

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

responsible for the enrollment of 100 members who have already joined the association. It is planned to hold a meeting of the new society at the school within a short time.

Officers and members of the association include women from all parts of the country who are specialists in floriculture. They are: President, Mrs. Frances King, Alma, Mich., a writer and gardener; vice-presidents, Margaret Deland, the famous writer; Miss Mira L. Dock, Miss Anne Dorrance, who is a rose specialist; Mrs. H. B. Fullerton, in charge of the experimental farms of Long Island; Miss Jane B. Haines, president of the Ambler School of Horticulture, and Mrs. Helena Rutherford Ely, of New Jersey; recording secretary, Miss Margaret Jackson, Huntington, L. I.; treasurer, Miss Louisa Davis, Ambler. The council includes Dean L.H. Bailey, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Big Louisiana Project

A 7,000-acre orange grove to be planted in the Eighth and Ninth Wards of New Orleans is the daring project proposed by five Orleanians—Frank B. Hayne, R. H. Downman, R. L. Jahncke, Edgar H. Farrar

and J. J. Gannon—and the plans for this citrus industry are already under way, according to C. W. Marsh, general director of the Louisiana company.

This is the first step in a farsighted scheme to populate and make productive 49,000 acres of fertile land in different parts of Louisiana. The Louisiana company has already begun a campaign in the Eastern and Northern States designed to create interest and disseminate information in regard to this State's great untouched resource and possibilities.

North Carolina Pecan Grower—E. B. Ficklen, of Greenville, N. C., is an enthusiast in pecan culture, and is achieving a success that puts him ahead of any grower in that section, or perhaps in the state. He has recently been growing nuts from his trees that are marvelous in size, 53 of them weighing a pound. The largest that have been shown locally before were from 108 to 125 to the pound, so that Mr. Ficklen's are more than twice as large as these. Mr. Ficklen is a member of the National Nut Growers' Association, and through literature and correspondence keeps informed on culture and development of the pecan. He says that a Texas grower told him of single trees in that state being worth as much annually to the owner as an acre in cotton.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

READY NOW!

SPRING PRICE LIST WITH GRADE COUNTS

If **YOU** have not received your copy.—**SEND FOR ONE**

If you **HAVE** received one—**SEND YOUR ORDER!**

REMEMBER LAST FALL—Don't put it off again

A Word to the Wise is as good as a Page Advertisement

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY

NEWARK,

NEW YORK



Budding crew at work on block of 500,000 peach trees in nurseries of Parker Brothers Company, Fayetteville, Ark.

"American Fruits" Year Book and Directory of Nurserymen

Listing the Nurserymen of the United States, Canada and Europe, with their addresses. Also the shipping laws regulating transportation of Nursery Stock in the Union and Canada, Federal Horticultural Board regulation regarding importations, statistical matter concerning the Nursery Business, and Horticultural Organizations, national, district and state. Alphabetically arranged.

Illustrated and indexed for ready reference

Published by
American Fruits Pub. Co., Inc.
Ellwanger & Barry Bldg.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY EXCLUSIVE
NURSERY DIRECTORY PUBLISHED

ADVERTISING RATES
Page, 2 1-2x6 inches - - - \$12.00
Half Page, 2 1-2x3 inches - 6.00
Quarter Page, 2 1-2x1 1-2 - 3.00

1914 Edition—REVISED TO DATE—Now Ready

After experience with other lists of Nurserymen, anyone in the trade or allied interests will welcome a comprehensive Directory of the Nursery business, based upon official sources and brought down to date.

This is the only exclusive Nursery Directory published. Besides its lists of five thousand names of Nurserymen of the United States, Canada and Europe, and the shipping laws of every state, it gives:


Plant Quarantine Rules and Regulations (Federal)
Census Statistics of Every Phase of Nursery Industry
Directory of Nursery and Horticultural Associations
Nursery Inspection Officials in All the States
Instructions for Importing Nursery Stock
Canadian Import Restrictions and Regulations
Record of the Year's History of the Nursery Trade

Acreages are given when reliable information is available, and in this Directory these mean something.

Every Nurseryman Can Afford It

The "AMERICAN FRUITS" YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY OF NURSERYMEN is sent post-paid upon receipt of \$1.00. It is issued annually, so that one may have it on his desk year after year, regularly revised to date. GET YOUR REVISED COPY ANNUALLY.

It should be bought early for use throughout the year

 Orders for advertising in the Directory, next issue, are now being booked. Rates above. A copy of the Directory to each advertiser therein.

American Fruits Publishing Co., Inc.

Ellwanger & Barry Bldg.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

Where Missouri Stands As a Fruit State

Missouri's fruit and nut crop in a normal year is a larger item than is generally supposed to be the case, running in value from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000, according to advance information from the 1914 Red Book of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures furnished by the federal authorities are to the effect that there are 23,128,107 fruit-bearing trees in the state, and in a normal year the yield is 11,957,399 bushels.

The annual strawberry yield of the state runs from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 quarts, not considering the quantity which grow wild. The farm acreage given over to this fruit is 9048. Among the counties which generally produce over 1,000,000 quarts every season are: Barry, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Newton and St. Louis.

Missouri is credited with having 6,588,434 peach trees producing 1,484,548 bushels in an average year. Among the counties which harvest over 50,000 bushels a year are Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Harrison, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Stoddard and Texas.

Nearly every county produces pears in large and small quantities, the size of the crop depending upon the state of the weather in early spring. The state is credited with having 6973 pear trees with a yearly production exceeding 142,547 bushels. Of

plum trees there are 917,851 in the state with a production which generally exceeds 234,872 bushels. Cherry trees on farms and orchards number 622,332, with a crop which generally exceeds 123,314 bushels.

Thousands of pounds of Missouri grapes annually are made into wine at Hermann in Gasconade county, where are found some of the largest wine cellars of the country east of California.

In the United States there are more than two hundred million apple trees of bearing age, about twenty million pear trees and more than sixteen million cherry trees.

The Delicious Apple

H. E. VAN DEMAN, Washington, D. C.

The Delicious apple originated at Peru, Iowa, near Des Moines, the capital of that state, on the premises of Jesse Hiatt, a veteran horticulturist, as a chance seedling, about 1880. The tree grew up so healthy and vigorous that it attracted his attention and began to bear at an early age. The apples had a bright red color and it was soon discovered that this was a variety worthy of further notice. As time passed, the fruit was given to others to test and all pronounced it excellent. The hardiness of the tree in

that cold climate, where it was not unusual to experience 30 degrees below zero was also a noticeable fact. This is what Mr. Hiatt wrote in 1895 of the variety, and it is well that he did so before he passed to the life beyond:

"The original tree of Delicious is now about 15 years old and is 13 inches in diameter at ground. Makes strong, vigorous growth, similar to Winesap, except branches are stronger and need little or no pruning. Both tree and fruit are perfect models. The tree is strong, has finely molded limbs which are adapted to bearing great weights of fruit. Does not sprout or sucker—does not succumb to blight, and has never shown signs of tenderness. During the last eight years drought and cold have killed three-fifths of my orchard, but Delicious withstood it. Bears annually, yielding large quantities of luscious fruit, both beautiful and delicious. Praised by all who have tasted it. Has a peculiar quality that can not be surpassed nor described and a delicious fragrance. Brilliant dark red, often mingled with gold near end. Splendid winter keeper, equal to Ben Davis. All declare it to be the best apple in the world."

He sent specimens to the Stark Brothers and they were so much pleased with the fruit and what they heard of the behavior of the tree the then senior member of the firm, C. M. Stark, made a trip to see it and look critically into its history and all the facts about the variety. The result was that Stark Brothers bought outright the exclusive right to propagate it, registered the name, Delicious, in the U. S. Patent Office and in 1894 introduced it to the public from the nursery. Therefore, it has been nearly twenty years since the first young trees were planted. They have gone about all over the apple planting world, not only in this country but in Europe, Korea, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. I have seen Delicious trees growing and bearing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the variety certainly has a great record for reliability as well as high quality of the fruit. Really, I do not know of any of the regions where apples are grown with success, commercially, that it has not won a high place in the estimation of critical fruit men. The tree has endured very cold climates safely. The form and habit of the tree are very satisfactory to the orchardist and it is very productive as well. There is no variety that has more virile pollen, hence it is well suited to be used for cross-pollination.

Owing to the earlier bearing of fruit trees in the Pacific states the most of the fruit of the Delicious apple, up to this date, has been grown there, but in the Eastern states this apple is proving to be a better keeper, higher colored and of even better quality. The best specimens I have seen so far were grown in Virginia.

The color of Delicious is bright, clear red, suffused and striped with splashes of crimson over yellow, all of which gives the fruit a most beautiful appearance. The flesh is yellowish and very tender and melting, with abundant juiciness. The flavor is very mild subacid.

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